GUIDE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

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GUIDE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

By AGUSTIN F. UMALI, *Ichthyologist*

Illustrations by Silas G. Duran

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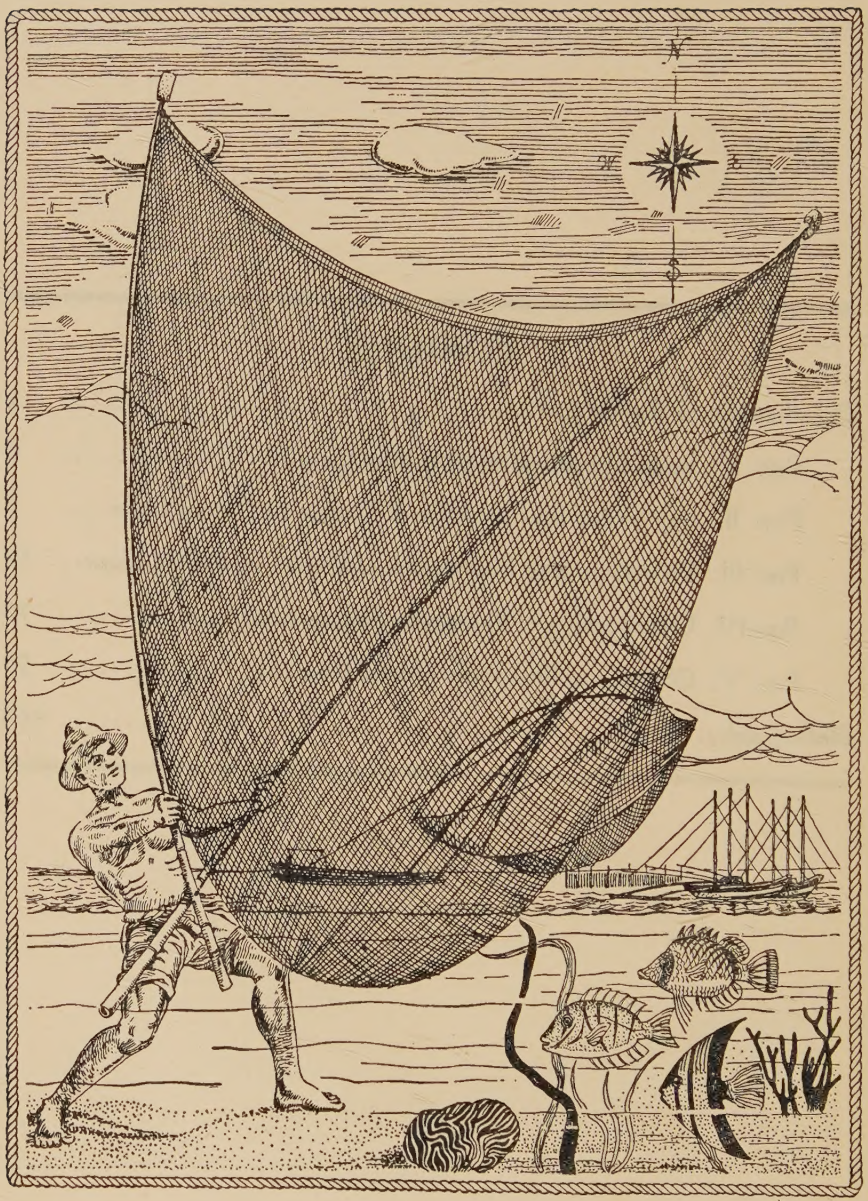

GUIDE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Attendant upon the existence of numerous and varied ingenious methods of taking fish and the prevalence of many dialects in the Republic of the Philippines is the confusion that results from the use of the diverse vernacular names of fishing appliances. This has hampered an understanding of the Philippine fisheries, and it is foreseeable that it would increase the problems that arise in attempts to manage fishery resources on a national scale. Specific examples of this are the conflicts registered during the Japanese regime in the Islands when the control of the fisheries was centralized in the National Government. With the promulgation at that time of Executive Order No. 271 by the defunct Philippine Executive Commission, a set of vernacular names was used as the basis for a schedule of tax rates for the use of fishing gear in Philippine waters. In several instances the same gear was charged different rates due to overlapping of dialect or local names, and many fishermen were sometimes unjustly penalized because of the absence of a standard classification.

It was principally with the aim of standardizing the gear nomenclature that the present study was undertaken, with the desire that the conflicts which arise from time to time may be settled equitably. Also, with the here proposed system of classification as the basis, it is hoped that problems arising from taxation on the use of the different gear in the Philippines, as provided for in the numerous municipal ordinances, can be readily adjusted. There is also hope that the work will facilitate the identification and distinction of fishing gear so that a newcomer in the Philippines will be able to recognize a particular apparatus by its local name without a speaking knowledge of the dialect. The final objective is to provide a basis for the compilation of fishery statistics for the Nation, based upon gear types operated.

This work is one of the results of the cooperative efforts of the Philippine Fishery Program of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service [1] and the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries. It was begun by the author in the latter organization in 1943, in the midst of war, but was temporarily suspended during the latter part of the Japanese occupation. After liberation, with the establishment in the Philip-

[1] A part of the Philippine Rehabilitation Program authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, title 50, App. U. S. Code, sec. 1789.

pines, during 1947, of the headquarters and program of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the project was revived. Originally intended to be composed of only three parts, parts IV and V were appended in order to furnish a glossary of terms for Philippine fishing gear.

The author is greatly indebted to the many fishermen in various parts of the Philippines, to students and faculty members of the Philippine Institute of Fisheries Technology (formerly the Philippine School of Fisheries), and to members of the staff of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries who furnished information on the vernacular names.

To the American and Filipino members of the technical staff of the Philippine Fishery Program, Office of Foreign Activities, Fish and Wildlife Service, the author likewise is grateful for the many constructive criticisms and suggestions given during the preparation of the manuscript. The author is especially thankful to Herbert E. Warfel, Chief, Biological and Oceanographic Investigations, Philippine Fishery Program, for his review of the entire manuscript, and to Robert B. Fox of the Philippine National Museum for the many valuable suggestions in the ethnography of the Philippines and in the orthography of the dialect terms. The advice and encouragement of Hugh W. Terhune, Administrator, and Leroy R. Christey, Deputy Administrator, Philippine Fishery Program, have been most valuable.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GEAR

In this attempt to classify the indigenous kinds of fishing gear used in the Philippines many difficulties were encountered. Some of these were almost impossible to settle reasonably, especially in cases of the same or closely-related gear having but slight differences in structure and method of operation. A specific instance is the sakag (Tagalog), a push net. When not provided with "runners" and operated as a set net with the aid of a scareline, it becomes a drive-in-net. Again, when this net is used on board watercraft it is fished by skimming the upper layers of water beyond wading depths, hence falls under the class of skimming nets.

Even placing gear in the more general divisions of textile and nontextile devices demanded many arbitrary judgments, as in the case of the deep-water fish corral. Essentially, the corral is a guiding barrier made of nontextile materials such as bamboo, rattan, diliman, and palma brava. In hauling the catch, however, a large "scoop seine," the gayad (Tagalog), a textile device, is employed. In this instance, a fish corral is classified under nontextile devices, taking into consideration the main gear rather than the accessory apparatus.

The scheme of classification followed is in the order of the develop-

mental or, perhaps, evolutionary stages—the nontextile followed by the textile devices, and the unwebbed followed by the webbed gear.

The orthography adopted in writing the vernacular names follows closely that of the Tagalog dialect, one of the two official languages of the Republic of the Philippines. The usages in this language are deemed applicable to the different dialects except in recording the *v* and *f* sounds of local terms in the Ivatan and Ibanag dialects. In these cases the approximate English equivalents are used.

The Tagalog alphabet (ABAKADA) has five vowels (patinig) as follows: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u* in which *e* and *i*, *o*, and *u* have almost the same values, respectively, and are interchangeable; and fifteen consonants (katinig) *b*, *k*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *nga*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *w*, and *y*, in which *y* is interchangeably used with *i*. Table 1 is a comparative list of some of the letters in the Spanish alphabet which are modified in the written Tagalog, together with examples of their usages as employed in this paper.

Table 1.—Comparison between Spanish and Tagalog alphabets with examples of usage

Spanish alphabet	Tagalog alphabet	Examples	
		Spanish script	Tagalog script
c	k	corona	korona.
	s	cerrada	serada.
ch	ts	Chabacano	Tsabakano.
	s	chinchorro	sinsoro.
f	p	Filipinas	Pilipinas.
j	h	Japones	Hapones.
ll	ly	cubcubillo	kubkubilyo.
	y	caballas	kabayas.
ñ	ny	Caviteño	Kabitenyo.
q	k	quitang	kitang.
rr	r	chinchorro	sinsoro.
v	b	Davaoeño	Dabawenyo.
x	s	xiir	siir.
	h	xiir	hiir.
z	s	alcabuz	alkabus.

The vernacular names used in the basic classification, part I, are in Tagalog. Some of these have been coined by the author, due to the absence of genuinely original names, and are presented for possible official adoption. All coined terms are marked with an asterisk.

The dialect groups follow very closely those of Beyer (1917). The abbreviations and their equivalents as employed in the present paper are listed in table 2, together with the regions where each is spoken. A dash between dialect names denotes combinations of two or more of them.

The work is divided into five parts. Part I contains the general classification of fishing gear which forms the basis of the entire study.

Some of the classes, although foreign to the Philippines, are incorporated in order to make the basic classification as complete as possible. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the development of the fishing industry will lead to the employment of some of this modern gear.

Part II is an artificial key devised for the identification of the classes of gear enumerated or outlined in part I and is intended as an instrument for the classification of fishing gear not as yet recorded in the present paper.

Table 2.—Dialects of the Philippines used in the present classification of the fishing gear

[Abbreviations used in the text and glossary are listed in the first column]

Abbreviations	Equivalents	Localities
Ak. Bis	Aklan Bisaya	Aklan regions, Panay Island.
Ban. Bis	Bantan Bisaya	Three towns in Romblon Province.
Bat. Tag	Batangas Tagalog	Batangas Province.
Bik	Bikol	Southern Luzon, including Catanduanes and Masbate Island.
Bik.-Tag	Bikol-Tagalog	Southern Tayabas Province.
Bis	Bisaya	Visayan Islands and northern Mindanao.
Bis.-Sp	Bisaya-Spanish	Visayan Islands.
Bis.-Tag	Bisaya-Tagalog	Do.
Buk	Bukidnon	Interior of northern Mindanao.
Kab	Kabitenyo (Tagalog-Spanish)	Cavite City, Luzon Island.
Kap	Kapampangan	Pampanga Province.
Kap.-Sp	Kapampangan-Spanish	Do.
Kuy	Kuyonon	Palawan Province.
Kuy.-Sp	Kuyonon-Spanish	Do.
Dab	Dabawenyo	Davao City, Mindanao Island.
Iban	Ibanag	Cagayan and Isabela Province.
Iban.-Sp	Ibanag-Spanish	Do.
Ig	Igorot	Various dialects in Mountain Province.
Il. Bis	Ilongo Bisaya	Western Visayas.
Ilk	Iloko	Northern Luzon.
Ilk.-Sp	Iloko-Spanish	Do.
Ivat	Ivatan	Batanes Group.
Mag	Magindanaw	Cotabato Province.
Mar	Maranaw	Lanao Province.
Moro	Moro	Various non-Christian dialects in Mindanao and Sulu.
Pal	Palanan (mixed Tagalog Negrito and Ibanag).	East coast of Isabela Province.
Pang	Pangasinan	Pangasinan Province.
Pang.-Sp	Pangasinan-Spanish	Do.
Pil	Pilipino	Philippines.
Pil.-Hap	Pilipino-Hapones	Philippines.
Pil.-Sp	Pilipino-Spanish	Do.
Sa	Samal	Coastal regions of Sulu Archipelago.
Sam. Bis	Samar Bisaya	Samar and Leyte Islands.
Sam. Bis.-Sp	Samar Bisaya-Spanish	Do.
Samb	Sambal	Zambales Province.
Seb. Bis	Sebu Bisaya	Eastern Visayas and northern Mindanao.
Sub	Subanon	Interior of Zamboanga Province.
Tag	Tagalog	Central Luzon, Tayabas, Mindoro, and Marinduque.
Tagb	Tagbanwa	Interior of Palawan.
Tagb.-Sp	Tagbanwa-Spanish	Tagalog regions.
Tsa	Tsabakano	Zamboanga City, Mindanao Island.
T. Sug	Taw Sug	Interior of Jolo.

Part III contains definitions of the classes of fishing gear and illustrations of typical examples of each.

Part IV is a classified list of vernacular names in actual usage in the islands for sundry fishing gear. These names are tabulated in the order of the Tagalog alphabet and intended for ready reference.

Part V contains definitions or short descriptions of the vernacular names tabulated in part IV and is intended to furnish more definite information on particular items of gear. In view of the complexity involved in listing complete vernacular synonyms of each gear name, the present work attempts to include only the most popularly known ones. Whenever available, the Tagalog synonym is stated.

Part I. BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR

NONTEXTILE DEVICES

A. Hand Instruments, exclusive of those made of textiles:
   1. Snares ..... panilo
   2. Miscellaneous hand instruments (gaffs, forks, hoes, spades, picks, scrapers, hooks, tongs, grabs) ..... panikwat
   3. Spears ..... salapang
   4. Harpoons ..... panibat or pamaril*
   5. Rakes and dredges ..... pangahig or kalaykay
   6. Scoops ..... panalok
   7. Cover pots ..... salakab

B. Barriers and Traps, other than those made of textiles:
   1. Barricades ..... pangharang*
   2. Fish corrals ..... baklad
   3. Fish pots ..... bubo
   4. Miscellaneous set traps.
   5. Fish shelters ..... bumbon

TEXTILE DEVICES

C. Lines:
   1. Handlines ..... kawil
      a. Simple handlines or drop lines ..... kawil
      b. Multiple handlines ..... kawil-moderno*
      c. Jiggers ..... hila-hila
      d. Pole and lines ..... binwit or biwas
      e. Troll lines (trolling including kite lines) ..... sibid-sibid or pahila
   2. Longlines ..... kitang
      a. Set longlines ..... palagiang-kitang*
      b. Drift longlines ..... kitang-paanod*

D. Nets:
   1. Impounding nets:
      a. Set impounding nets:
         (1) Filter nets ..... dayakus
         (2) Hoop nets ..... bukatot-na-lambat
         (3) Fyke nets ..... panalang-dagat*
         (4) Trap nets ..... baklad-na-lambat*
      b. Mobile impounding nets:
         (1) Lift nets:
            (a) Dip nets ..... panadiyok
            (b) Push nets ..... sakag
            (c) Skimming nets ..... anod-sulong*
            (d) Crab lift nets ..... bintol
            (e) Cover nets ..... panaklob
            (f) Cast nets ..... dala
            (g) Drive-in-nets ..... kulokutok
            (h) Lever nets ..... salambaw
            (i) Blanket nets ..... paduyan
            (j) Bag nets ..... basnig

* Coined name.

TEXTILE DEVICES—Continued

D. NETS—Continued
(2) Pull nets:
(a) Seines----pukot
(1′) Drag seines or long haul seines (shore or beach seines) salap or sinsoro
(2′) Reef seines----ligkop
(3′) Tuck seines----pukot-laot
(a′) Round haul seines----sapyaw
(b′) Purse seines----kubkob
(c′) Ring nets----talakop
(d′) Scoop seines----gayad
(4′) Stop seines----pangulong
(b) Dredge nets and shank nets----kaladkad
(c) Trawls----taksay
(1′) Danish trawls----taksay-dinamarka*
(2′) Irish trawls----taksay-irlanda*
(3′) Japanese trawls----utase
(4′) Spanish trawls----paransela, parehas, or taksay-kastila*
(5′) Beam trawls----taksay-aldaki*
(6′) Otter trawls----taksay-oter*
(7′) V–D trawls----taksay–B–D*
2. Entangling nets:
a. Gill nets----paningahan
(1) Set gill nets (anchored or staked; floating or submerged) palagiang-paningahan
(2) Drift nets----panti or paanod
(3) Encircling gill nets----bating or halang
b. Trammel nets----trasmalyo*

*Coined name.

Part II. KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CLASSES OF FISHING GEAR

NONTEXTILE DEVICES

(Fishing apparatus essentially made of materials other than textile)

a. Movable instruments manipulated by one man ..... HAND INSTRUMENTS
  b. Simple devices without webbings or mattings.
    c. Running noose usually at the end of pole or shaft ..... snares (panilo)
    cc. Metal blade at end of handle, pole, or shaft.
      d. Curve-tipped blades, usually barbless ..... miscellaneous hand instruments (panikwat)
      dd. Straight-tipped blades, usually barbed.
        e. Blades not detachable from shaft or handle ..... spears (salapang)
        ee. Blades detachable from shaft or handle ..... harpoons (panibat or pamaril*)
  bb. More or less complicated devices with webbings or mattings.
    c. Pulled instruments; capture effected by raking or scratching ..... rakes and dredges (pangahig)
    cc. Dipped instruments; capture effected either by brailing or entrapping.
      d. Opening uppermost and fished by dipping ..... scoops (panalok)
      dd. Opening lowermost and fished by covering ..... cover pots (salakab)
aa. Fixed or stationary gear usually operated by several men ..... BARRIERS AND TRAPS
  b. Barriers that intercept natural movements of fish.
    c. Complete barriers ..... barricades (pangharang*)
    cc. Guiding barriers ..... fish corrals (baklad)
  bb. Traps that entice fish by employment of strong smelling baits or by the simulation of natural living conditions, hiding places or nesting facilities.
    c. Regular receptacles
      d. Capture effected by the presence of nonreturn valves ..... fish pots (bubo)
      dd. Capture effected by the presence of trap doors or devices other than nonreturn valves ..... miscellaneous set traps
    cc. Anchored bunches of twigs, bushes, weeds, piles of poles, etc., in the form of shelters ..... fish shelters (bumbon)

TEXTILE DEVICES

(Fishing apparatus principally made of textiles)

a. Made of simple, nonknitted twines ..... LINES
  b. Require constant attention ..... handlines (kawil)
    c. Still fishing in a vertical or somewhat vertical manner.
      d. Line not attached to a pole.
        e. A single hook or only two hooks attached to the line ..... simple handline or drop lines (kawil)

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* Coined name.

TEXTILE DEVICES—Continued

a. Made of simple, nonknitted twines—Continued
ee. A small series of hooks usually attached by spreaders to the mainline at regular intervals---multiple handlines (kawil-moderno*)
dd. Line usually attached to a pole or handle.
e. Single hook attached to a pole and fished by "striking"---pole and line (binwit or biwas)
ee. Several hooks grouped together in one or more bunches, and fished by "foul-hooking"---jiggers (hila-hila)
ec. Fished in motion in a horizontal manner---troll lines (sibid-sibid or pahila).
bb. Require only periodical attention---longlines (kitang)
c. Anchored, not free to drift with the current---set longlines (palagiang-kitang*)
cc. Not anchored, free to drift with the current---drift longlines (kitang-paanod*)
aa. Made of webbed textile or knitted twines---NETS
b. Capture effected by impounding.
c. Cannot be freely moved within a short interval of time---set impounding nets
d. Complete or almost complete barriers set in flowing water and catch effected by straining.
e. Conical bag nets not constructed over hoops and devoid of nonreturn valves---filter nets (dayakus)
ee. Funnel-like bag nets constructed over circular hoops with nonreturn valves.
f. Without wings---hoop nets (bukatot-na-lambat)
ff. With two wings---fyke nets (panalang-dagat*)
dd. Guiding barriers, a portion of which is tri-dimensional or bag-like, set in comparatively still waters and catch fish by guiding them into the enclosure---trap nets and pound nets (baklad-na-lambat*)
cc. Can be freely moved within a short interval of time---mobile impounding nets
d. Capture effected by a vertical lifting motion---lift net
e. Operated by one man.
f. With handle.
g. Merely scooped---dip nets (panalok)
gg. Pushed and lifted.
h. Used in shallow water by wading---push nets (sakag)
hh. Used in deeper water from a watercraft---skimming nets (anod-sulong*)
ff. Without handle and usually retrieved by means of a line (except in cover nets).
g. Opening uppermost to dip or scoop, and lifted, with or without the use of bait---crab lift nets (bintol)
gg. Opening lowermost to cover fish.
h. Circularly framed nets employed as an accessory gear to cover enticed fish---cover nets (sukob)
hh. Unframed, conelike net thrown or cast to cover fish in open water---cast nets (dala)
ee. Operated by several men.
f. Operated with the aid of a scareline---drive-in-nets (kulokutok)
ff. Operated without the aid of a scareline.

* Coined name.

TEXTILE DEVICES—Continued

aa. Made of webbed textile or knitted twines—Continued
g. Curtainlike rectangular nets.
h. Somewhat rigidly framed device, the capture of fish effected by a dipping action on a leverlike mechanism---- lever nets (salambaw)
hh. Loosely framed device, the capture of fish effected by a scooping action made by lifting the weighted side of the net from a watercraft or platform without the employment of a leverlike mechanism----blanket nets (paduyan)
gg. Bag-like conical (saclike) or cubical (boxlike) net---- bag nets (basnig)
dd. Capture effected by horizontal pulling or dragging motion---pull nets
e. Curtainlike nets with or without bag----seines (pukot)
f. Composed of only one seine.
g. Hauled toward the shore or bank.
h. Operated on smooth, gradually sloping beaches---- drag seines (salap or sinsoro)
hh. Operated on reefs----reef seines (ligkop)
gg. Hauled on board one or more boats away from the shore---- tuck seines (pukot-laot)
h. Without pursing device----round haul seines (sapyaw)
hh. With pursing device.
i. Bunt toward one end----purse seines (kubkob)
ii. Bunt at the center flanked by the two wings.
j. Hauled on board one or two boats----ring nets (talakop)
jj. Hauled on a platform in fish corrals-scoop seines (gayad)
ff. Composed of more than one seine----stop seines (pangulong)
ee. Funnel-shaped, baglike, cylindrical, or conical nets.
f. With raking device at lower edge of rigid opening---- dredge nets and shank nets (kalakad)
ff. Without raking device at lower edge of flexible mouth, the latter controlled by some forms of opening devices----trawls (taksay)
g. Operated from only one boat.
h. Wings generally long with vertical run of meshes.
i. Very long towing warps used as opening device---- Danish trawls (taksay-dinamarka*)
ii. Wooden or banboo poles or beams used as opening device.
j. Beams or booms (outriggers) stepped to the boat employed as opening device----Irish trawl (taksay-irlanda*)
jj. Wooden or bamboo beams secured to the main bridle used as opening device----Japanese trawl (utase)
hh. Wings generally short with horizontal run of meshes.
i. Wooden beam attached to trawl heads keeps mouth open-- beam trawl (taksay-aldaki*)
ii. Otter boards or doors keep mouth open.
j. Doors attached near the tip of the wings---- otter trawl (taksay-oter*)
jj. Doors attached some distance from wings---- V–D trawls (taksay B–D*)
gg. Operated from two boats----Spanish trawl (taksay-kastila*)

* Coined name.

TEXTILE DEVICES—Continued

bb. Capture effected by gilling or enmeshing.
c. Composed of only one net----------gill nets (paningahan)
d. Fished in a straight line.
e. Anchored, not free to drift with the wind and/or tide----------
set gill nets (palagiang-paningahan)
ee. Not anchored, free to drift with the wind and/or tide----------
drift nets (pante or paanod)
dd. Fished in a circle or in an arc of a circle----------
encircling gill net (bating or halang)
cc. Composed of more than one net----------trammel nets (trasmalyo*)

* Coined name.

Part III. DEFINITIONS OF CLASSES OF FISHING GEAR [2]

A. Hand Instruments.—Instruments exclusive of those made of textile, which are manipulated by a single man.

1. **Snares.**—A running noose at the end of a pole or shaft (fig. 1).
2. **Miscellaneous hand instruments.**—Instruments consisting of a handle or shaft bearing a barbed or barbless, pointed or blunt metal blade at the curved tip, such as gaffs, forks, hoes, picks, scrapes, spades, hooks, tongs, and grabs (fig. 2).
3. **Spears.**—Instruments provided with pointed, barbed or barbless blades at the straight tip which are not detachable from the handle or shaft, and generally thrown by hand although sometimes shot from a gun or bowlike device (fig. 3).
4. **Harpoons.**—Instruments provided with pointed, barbed blades which are detachable from the handle or shaft, and either thrown by hand or discharged from a gun (fig. 4).
5. **Rakes and dredges.**—Pulled instruments made of nontextile webs or splints in which the capture of fish is effected by the raking or scratching action on the bottom of rivers, lakes, and seas (fig. 5).
6. **Scoops.**—Lifted instruments made of nontextile webs in which the capture of fish is effected by a brailing or dipping action (fig. 6).
7. **Cover pots.**—Entrapping devices devoid of a nonreturn valve with the opening lowermost to cover fish (fig. 7).

B. Barriers and Traps.—All types of gear exclusive of those made of textile which are either temporarily or permanently fixed to the bottom, and in which fish are caught in an area they have entered after having been led, enticed, or attracted into it.

1. **Barricades.**—Complete barriers principally made of various nontextile materials which prevent the escape of fish from a certain natural area which they have voluntarily entered after having been intercepted in their natural course of migration or movement in their search for food, hiding places, and breeding facilities (fig. 8).
2. **Fish corrals.**—Guiding barriers constructed of bamboo, brush, or chicken wire, which are set by means of regularly-spaced stakes or posts in tidal waters or along the natural paths of fish, and which are of such shapes as to direct the voluntary movements of fish into a desired area (fig. 9).
3. **Fish pots.**—Usually baited enticing devices made of bamboo, rattan or chicken wire in the form of regular receptacles with a nonreturn valve which provides easy entrance but difficult exit (fig. 10).
4. **Miscellaneous set traps.**—Other set traps or enticing devices which are regular receptacles, exclusive of those made of nets, which prevent the escape of fish by means of trap doors or devices other than nonreturn valves (fig. 11).
5. **Fish shelters.**—Anchored bunches of twigs, bushes, weeds, piles of poles, etc., which afford refuge for fish, and from whence the fish are captured by varied accessory devices operated in different ways (fig. 12).

[2] Fishing gear is here meant to include all apparatus and implements used in catching fish exclusive of the boat or boats employed in the fishing operations. These definitions are, in the majority of cases, applicable only to those used in the Philippines.

C. Lines.—Devices consisting of baited hooks attached to a line or lines which fish on the principle that fish fall victims to baits.

1. **Handlines.**—Long simple lines with only a small series of baited hooks requiring constant attention.

a. **Simple handlines or drop lines.**—A single vertical line carrying one or two barbed hooks and worked by simply dropping it into the water and waiting for a fish to bite (fig. 13).

b. **Multiple handlines.**—A single vertical line with a small series of barbed hooks attached to it by "spreaders" at regular intervals (fig. 14).

c. **Jiggers.**—Lines, each bearing a multiple-hooked device, which are worked by jerking up and down under a bright light, making the hooked lures attractive to squids (fig. 15).

d. **Pole and lines.**—Handlines attached to a pole or poles and used with acceptable baits of all kinds. Jack pole fishing for tuna and bonito, using live bait, is the most highly commercial form of this gear (fig. 16).

e. **Troll lines.**—Long handlines, fished horizontally with a hook or hooks at the free end, baited with either a natural bait or an artificial lure, and the whole arrangement drawn or towed behind a boat underway (fig. 17).

2. **Longlines.**—Extremely long lines with a large series of baited hooks, either set or drifting, and requiring only periodical attention at more or less fixed intervals of time.

a. **Set longlines.**—Longlines anchored or in some way attached to the bottom so that they are not free to move with the current (fig. 18).

(1) Surface or floating set.

(2) Oblique, transverse, or diagonal set.

(3) Bottom or submerged set.

b. **Drift longlines.**—Longlines without a fixed attachment to the bottom which are free to drift with the current or tide (fig. 19).

(1) Floating set.

(2) Submerged set.

D. Nets.—All fishing gear principally made of woven or knitted fabrics with openings or meshes of uniform, or almost uniform, sizes, at least in the individual parts of the net.

1. **Impounding nets.**—Nets in which the capture is effected by a process of confining fish.

a. **Set impounding nets.**—Impounding nets which are anchored or in some way permanently attached to the bottom so that they cannot be freely moved from place to place within a short interval of time.

(1) **Filter nets.**—Fixed, usually conical, bag nets without nonreturn valves, set in flowing water and the capture effected by straining (fig. 20).

(2) **Hoop nets.**—Funnel-like bag nets constructed over circular hoops, having nonreturn valves but no wings (fig. 21).

(3) **Fyke nets.**—Set nets consisting of a series of definitely funnel-shaped entrances, as in hoop nets, which lead into a closed sac, there forming a trap with small openings from which exit is difficult. These differ from hoop nets only in the presence of wings (fig. 22).

(4) **Trap nets and pound nets.**—Fixed impounding nets supported by either stakes (usually wooden) or held in place and maintained in form by a combination of floats or buoys and weights or anchors (fig. 23).

D. NETS—Continued

b. **Mobile impounding nets.**—Nets not in any way permanently attached to the bottom which can be readily transferred from place to place within a short interval of time. These will not fish unless moved through the water.

(1) **Lift nets.**—Nets in which the capture is effected by a vertical lifting motion of the gear (fig. 24).

(a) **Dip nets.**—Variously shaped and framed small bag nets, used entirely by hand or partly by mechanical power, in which fish are captured by a scooping motion (fig. 25).

(b) **Push nets.**—Triangularly-framed, collapsible nets operated by one man and the capture effected by a forward, horizontal (pushing) motion along the bottom of shallow waters within wading depths (fig. 26).

(c) **Skimming nets.**—Lifted push nets operated in deeper waters from a small watercraft, raft, or banca, using a skimming motion while drifting with the vessel (fig. 27).

(d) **Crab lift nets.**—Framed, shallow lift nets which are baited, sunk to the bottom by lines and weights, and, once in a while, hauled suddenly to the surface, thus requiring only periodical attention (fig. 28).

(e) **Cover nets.**—Somewhat conical accessory nets with a circular, rigidly-framed mouth, this opening being lowermost to cover fish previously enticed into other contraptions (fig. 29).

(f) **Cast nets.**—Conical nets usually operated by one man (except when used in deeper water from a boat) which are thrown to cover the fish. Heavily-weighted around the base, each is provided with a retrieving line attached to the apical portion (fig. 30).

(g) **Drive-in-nets.**—Various forms of framed or unframed lift nets operated with a scareline (fig. 31).

(h) **Lever nets.**—Large, rigidly-framed lift nets mounted on a bamboo raft and fished by an ordinary dipping motion of a leverlike arrangement (fig. 32).

(i) **Blanket nets.**—Lift nets operated with the aid of light or chummed bait, having the float line attached to or suspended from an outrigger of the boat, or to a series of whole-length bamboo floats. Lines attached to the leaded side of the net are used to haul in this gear from the bottom, and these can be drawn on deck by hand or by mechanical power. The entire gear is hauled in with a partly-pulling and partly-lifting motion (fig. 33).

(j) **Bag nets.**—Conical or cubical bag nets operated with the aid of light during the dark of the moon, and the capture effected by a lifting motion (fig. 34).

(2) **Pull or drag nets.**—Nets in which the capture of the fish is effected by a horizontal pulling or dragging motion of the gear.

(a) **Seines.**—Nets consisting of a bunt or bag, flanked on each side by quarters and wings. The apparatus is shot in such a position as to enclose a definite body of water containing a shoal or school of fish, thereby effecting the localization of the latter, and then hauled toward the shore or to a vessel.

(1′) **Drag seines.**—Otherwise known as shore, ground, or beach seines these are operated on smooth, gradually shelving shores and are always hauled toward the shore or river bank (fig. 35).

D. Nets—Continued

(2′) **Reef seines.**—Drag seines operated on reefs or rough grounds having the corkline submerged and the leadline continuously freed from snags by divers (fig. 36).

(3′) **Tuck seines.**—Seines fished out in the sea with the hauling always done from on board one or more boats.

(a′) **Round haul seine.**—Seines payed out in a circle or an arc of a circle, thereby surrounding the school; ends of the wings then are pulled on board one or more boats until the catch is concentrated in the bag or bunt, from whence it is brailed out (fig. 37).

(b′) **Purse seines.**—Tuck seines having the bunt or landing piece at one end, and the whole net provided with a pursing device. The latter consists of a series of purse rings attached to the footrope by straps or ring bridles. A pursing line rove through the rings closes the bottom of the seine when pulled, thereby forming a trap or purse (fig. 38).

(c′) **Ring nets.**—Tuck seines which, in structure, combine the features of the round haul seine (which has the bunt at the center and is flanked by two wings) and the purse seine (which has a regular pursing device) (fig. 39).

(d′) **Scoop seines.**—A small purse seine which is employed as an accessory gear in hauling the catch direct from the large semicircular enclosure of deep-water fish corrals, the latter devoid of a collecting pound or crib (fig. 40).

(4′) **Stop seines.**—A seine composed of two separate parts: the seine proper and the stop seine. The first surrounds and impounds the school, and the latter is shot inside the seine proper to collect the catch (fig. 41).

(b) **Dredge nets and shank nets.**—Bag nets in which the mouth or opening consists of firm, solid structures of bamboo, wood, or iron, having a raking device at the lower edge and collecting the catch in a net trailed from behind (fig. 42).

(c) **Trawls.**—Nets made in the form of a conical bag with the mouth kept open by various devices and the entire gear towed, trailed, or trawled, usually on the bottom of the sea, to capture submerged species that naturally keep at or near the bottom.

(1′) **Danish trawls.**—Otherwise known as Danish seines, these trawls have comparatively long wings with extremely long ropes used to keep the mouth open (fig. 43).

(2′) **Irish trawls.**—Long-winged trawls in which wooden or bamboo outriggers or booms stepped on board the boat are used in spreading the wings apart (fig. 44).

(3′) **Japanese trawls.**—Long-winged trawls having detachable bamboo or wooden beams attached to the main bridle a short distance from the tip of the wings (fig. 45).

(4′) **Spanish trawls.**—Otherwise known as "paranzella" or "parejas", these trawls have comparatively long wings. A pair of boats, traveling in parallel direction at a fixed and constant distance from each other, is used in the operation to insure the opening of the net (fig. 46).

(5′) **Beam trawls.**—Trawls provided with comparatively very short wings and having a wooden beam attached to the tip of the wings by trawl heads in order to keep open the mouth of the bag (fig. 47).

D. Nets—Continued

(6′) **Otter trawls.**—Short-winged trawls having two otter boards or doors acting as kites to keep open the mouth of the net (fig. 48).

(7′) **V-D trawls.**—A type of otter trawl designed by Vigneron and Dahl which has the otter doors attached some distance from the tip of the wings, thereby increasing the effective fishing width of the net (fig. 49).

2. **Entangling nets.**—Nets which effect the capture of fish by gilling or entrapping (trammeling).

a. **Gill nets.**—Curtainlike nets in which the capture of fish is effected by the actual meshes of the net.

(1) **Set gill nets.**—Gill nets anchored or in some way attached to the bottom so that they are not free to move with the water current (fig. 50).

(2) **Drift nets.**—Gill nets usually fixed to boats or other craft and are free to move with the wind or tide (fig. 51).

(3) **Encircling gill nets.**—Gill nets payed out in a circle or an arc of a circle, and the gilling process hastened by frightening the fish with various devices (fig. 52).

b. **Trammel nets.**—An entangling net consisting of two or three layers , the inner or middle one (fine-meshed) being slack, and the outer (coarse-meshed) being stretched taut. Capture is effected by tying up or retaining the fish in pocketlike spaces created by the nets while the fish is trying to escape. These are most often used as a drift net in rivers and as a set (gill) net in the ocean (fig. 53).

Figure 1.—Panghilot (Bukidnon), a snare used by the mountain peoples in northern Mindanao for catching anga, a goby.

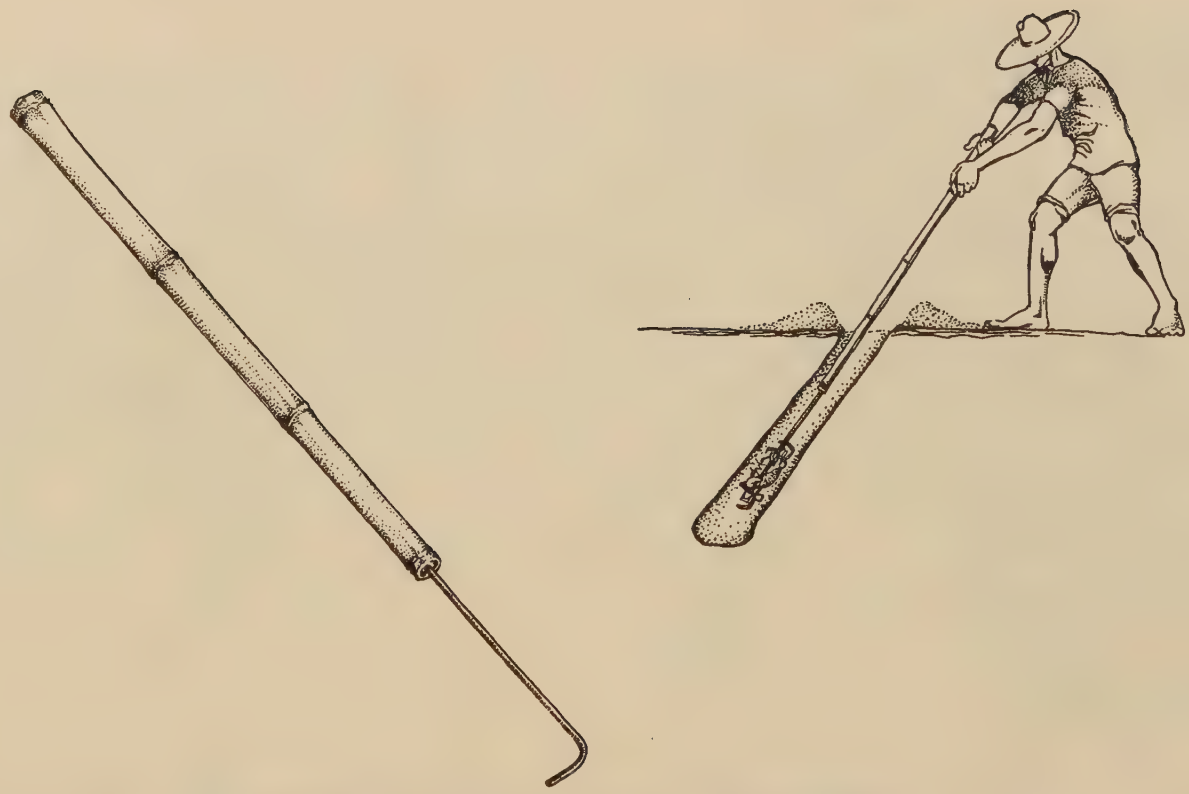

Figure 2.—Panukot (Tagalog), a crab hook used in central Luzon for catching alimango, a land crab.

Figure 3.—Salubang (Aklan Bisaya), a spear used in Antique Province for catching fish and marine turtles.

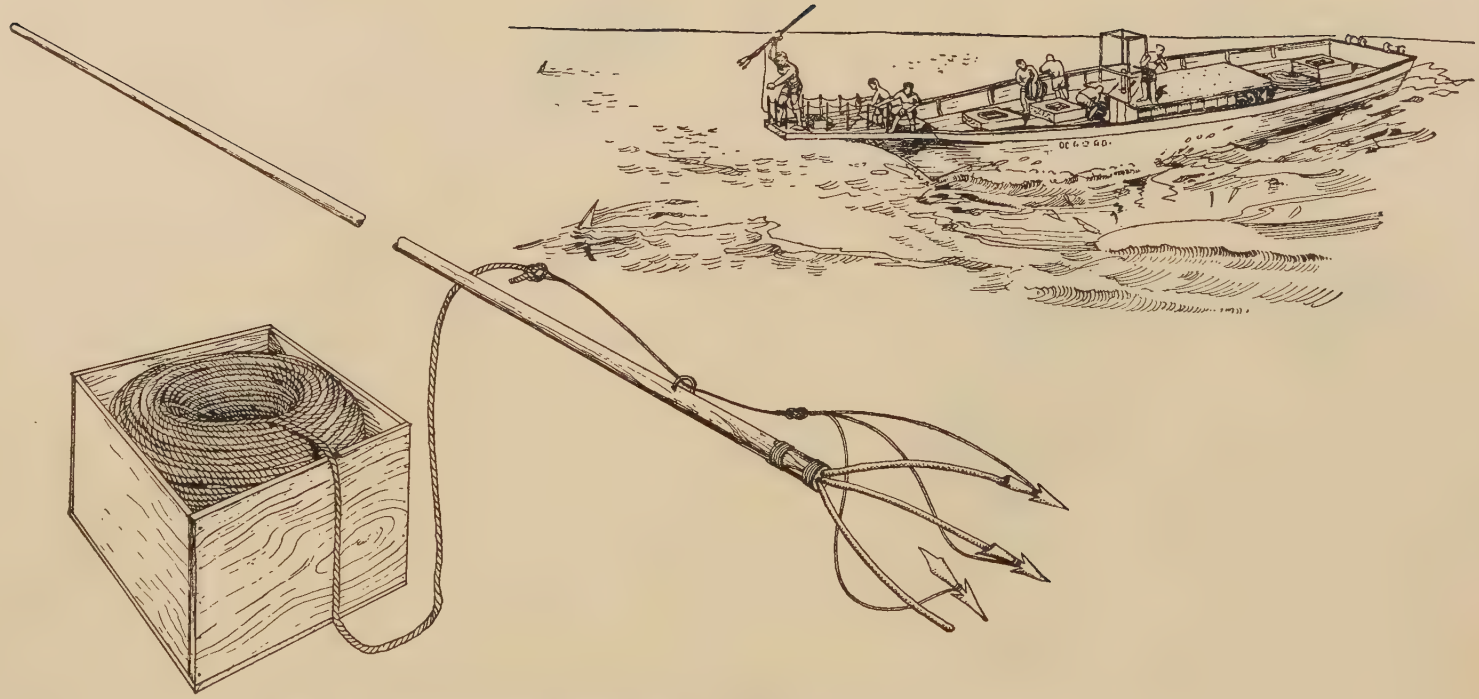

Figure 4.—Harpoon for large pelagic fishes such as sharks, sailfishes, spearfishes, and swordfishes.

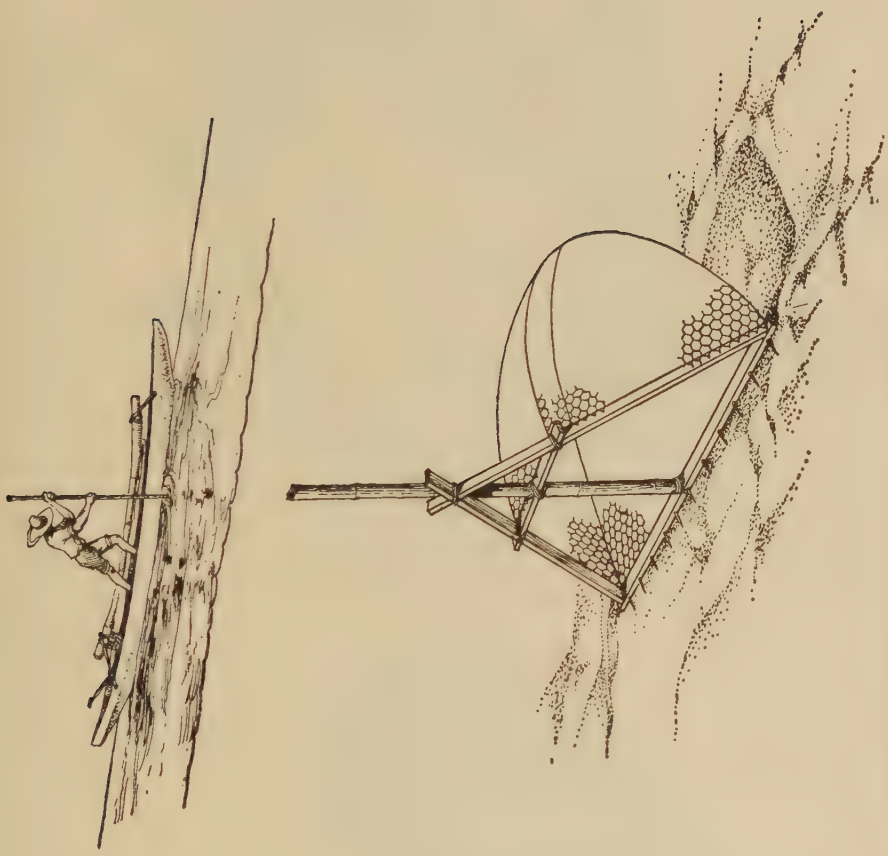

Figure 5.—Pangahig (Tagalog), a rake for collecting snails in Laguna de Bay.

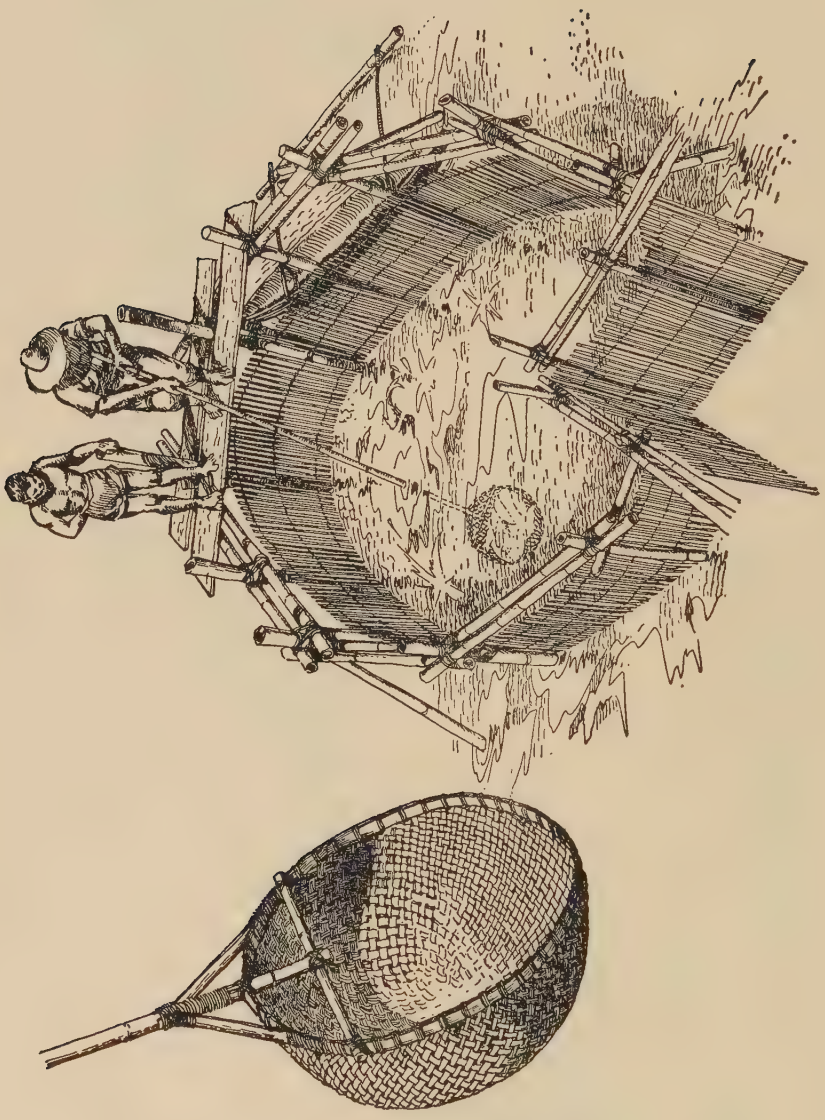

Figure 6.—Panalok (Tagalog), a scoop for brailing out the catch from the collecting pound of fish corrals.

Figure 7.—Salakab (Tagalog), a cover pot for catching dalag in paddy fields and inland bodies of fresh water.

Figure 8.—Pingi (Iloko), a barricade for catching ipon in rivers in northern Luzon.

Figure 9.—Baklad (Tagalog), a typical fish corral set in the sea.

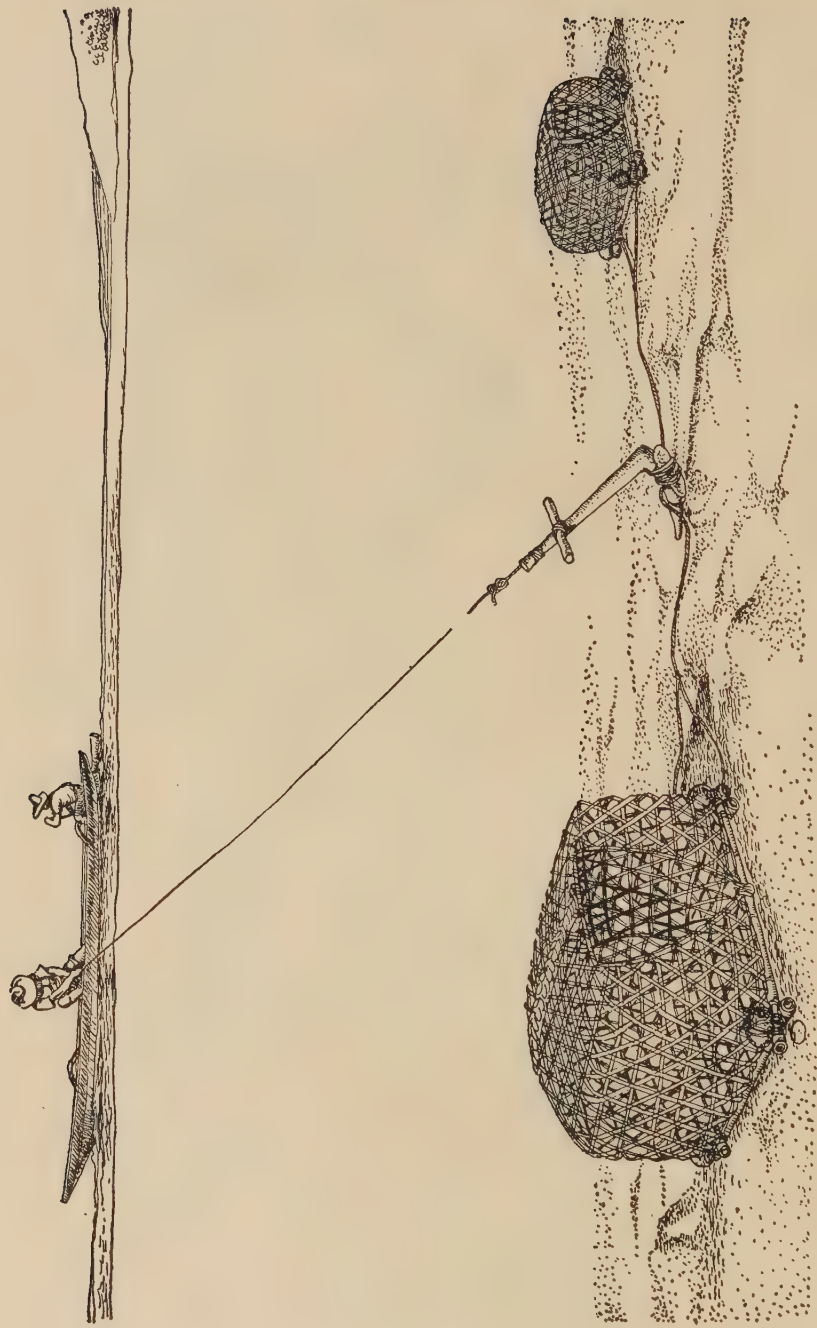

Figure 10.—Bubo (Pilipino), a fish pot for catching coral reef species throughout the Philippines.

Figure 11.—Paluob (Tagalog), a fish trap for catching dalag in Laguna de Bay.

Figure 12.—Panugpo (Tagalog), a fish shelter for catching young shrimps and various other fish fry.

Figure 13.—Kawil (Tagalog), a simple handline for deep-water still fishing usually with the aid of a powerful incandescent lamp.

Figure 14.—Kawil-moderno (Tagalog-Spanish), a multiple handline for catching coral reef species.

Figure 15.—Lukon-lukon (Ilongo Bisaya), a squid jig commonly employed in the Visayas and Mindanao for catching squids usually with the aid of light.

Figure 16.—Biwas or binwit (Tagalog), a pole and line.

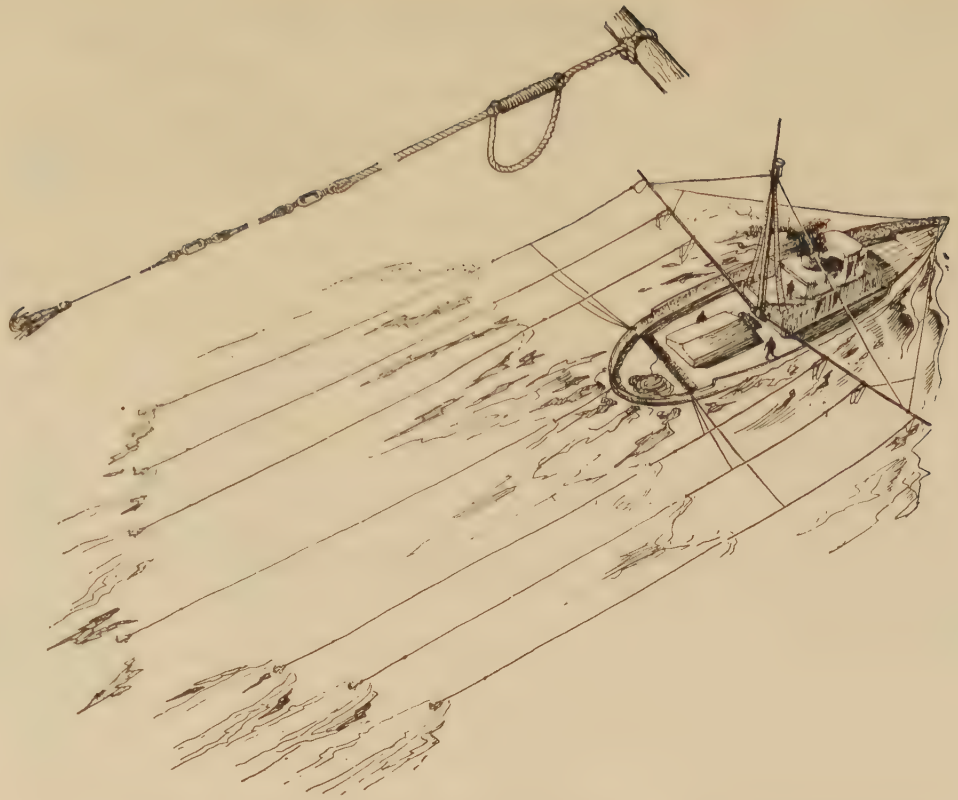

Figure 17.—Sibid-sibid (Tagalog, Bisaya, and Bikol), troll lines used in catching pelagic species.

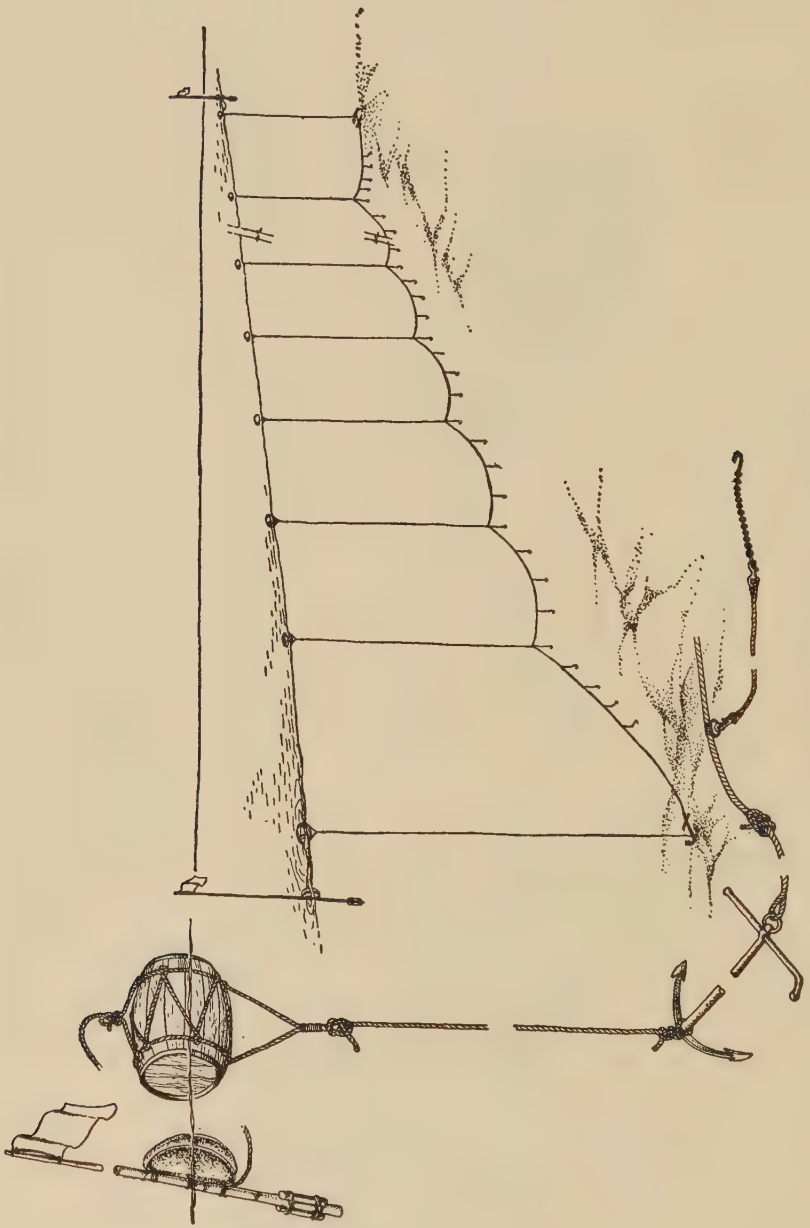

Figure 18.—Set longline for catching sharks.

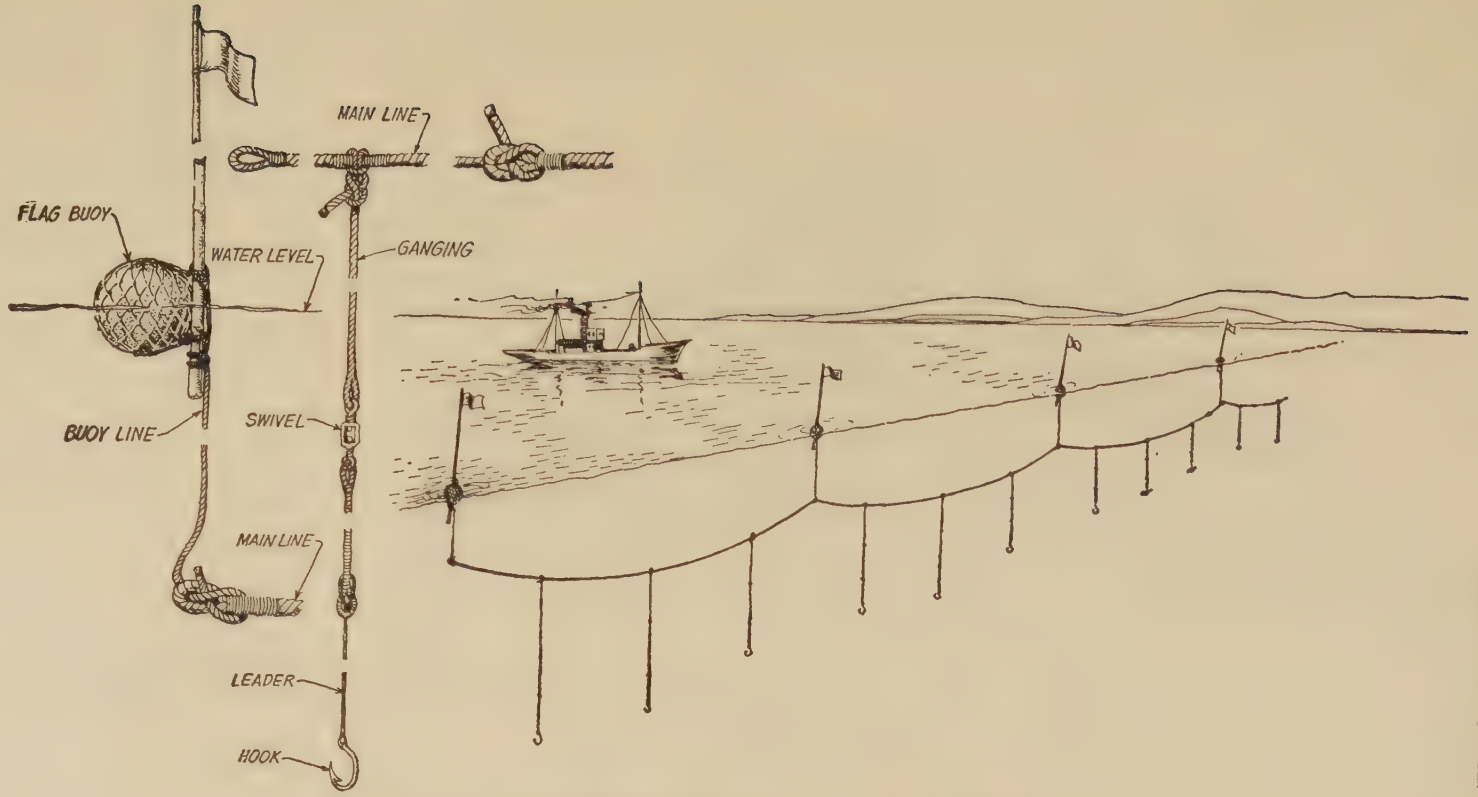

Figure 19.—Drift longline for catching tuna, especially yellowfins.

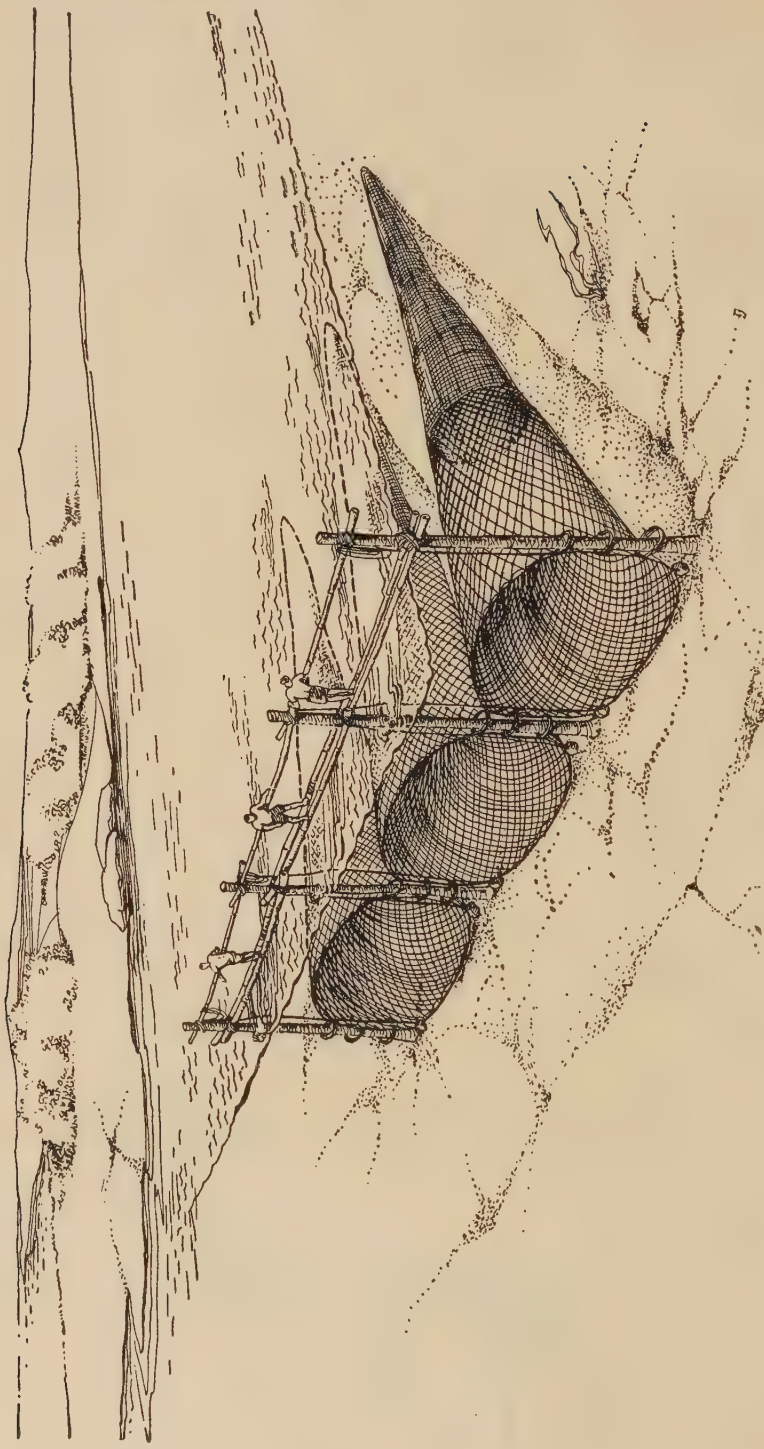

Figure 20.—Tangab (Ilongo Bisaya), filter net in Guimaras Island, Iloilo Province, for catching shrimps.

Figure 21.—A hoop net.

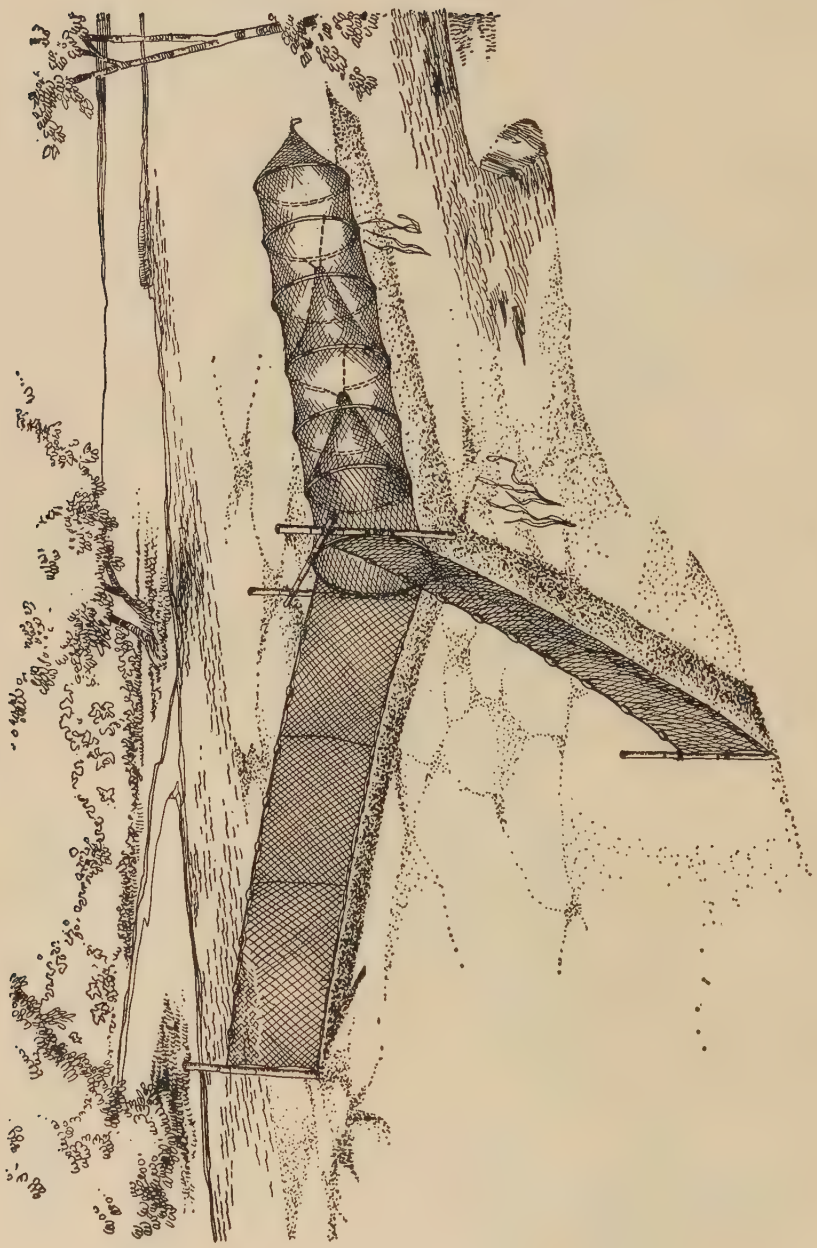

Figure 22.—A fyke net.

Figure 23.—A trap net for catching bonitos.

Figure 24.—Kabyaw (Samar-Bisaya), a typical example of a lift net used in rivers for catching mullets.

Figure 25.—Tikpaw (Ilongo-Bisaya), a dip net employed in scooping fish attracted to a light.

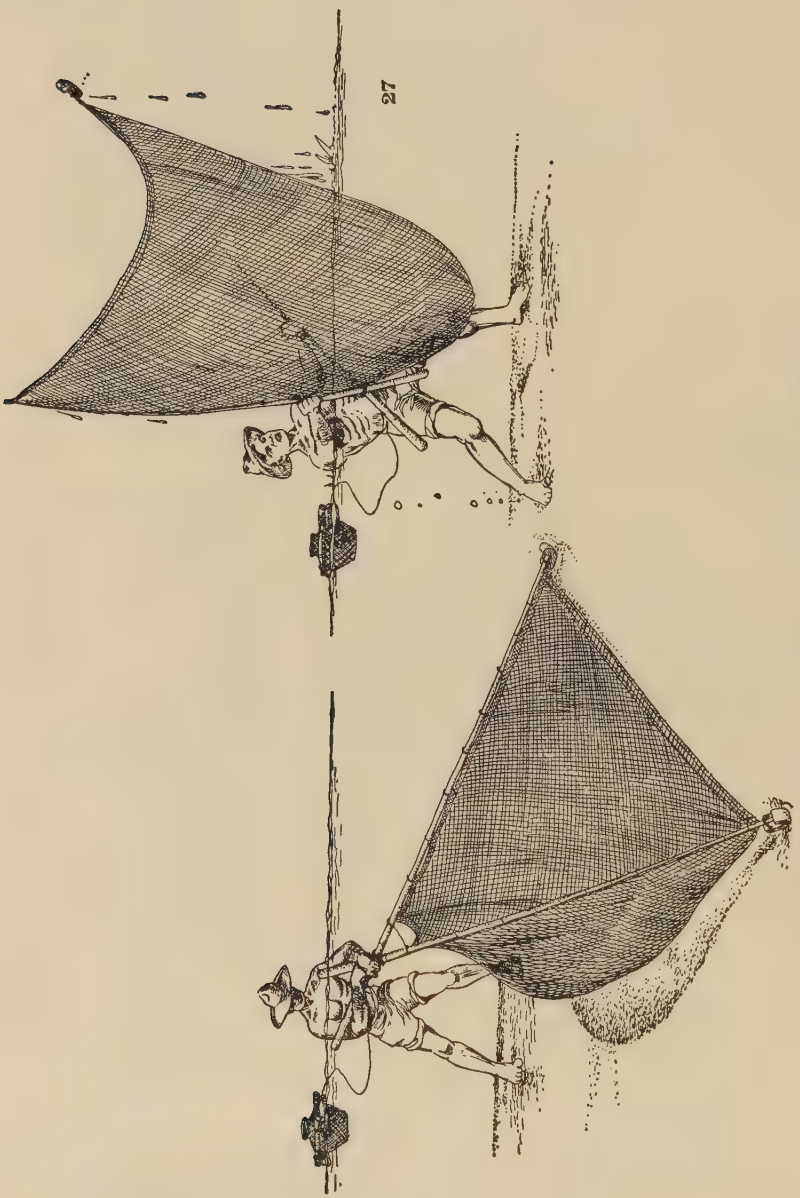

Figure 26.—Sakag (Tagalog), a push net for catching shrimps.

Figure 27.—Anod-sulong (Tagalog), a skimming net for catching shrimps in waters beyond wading depths.

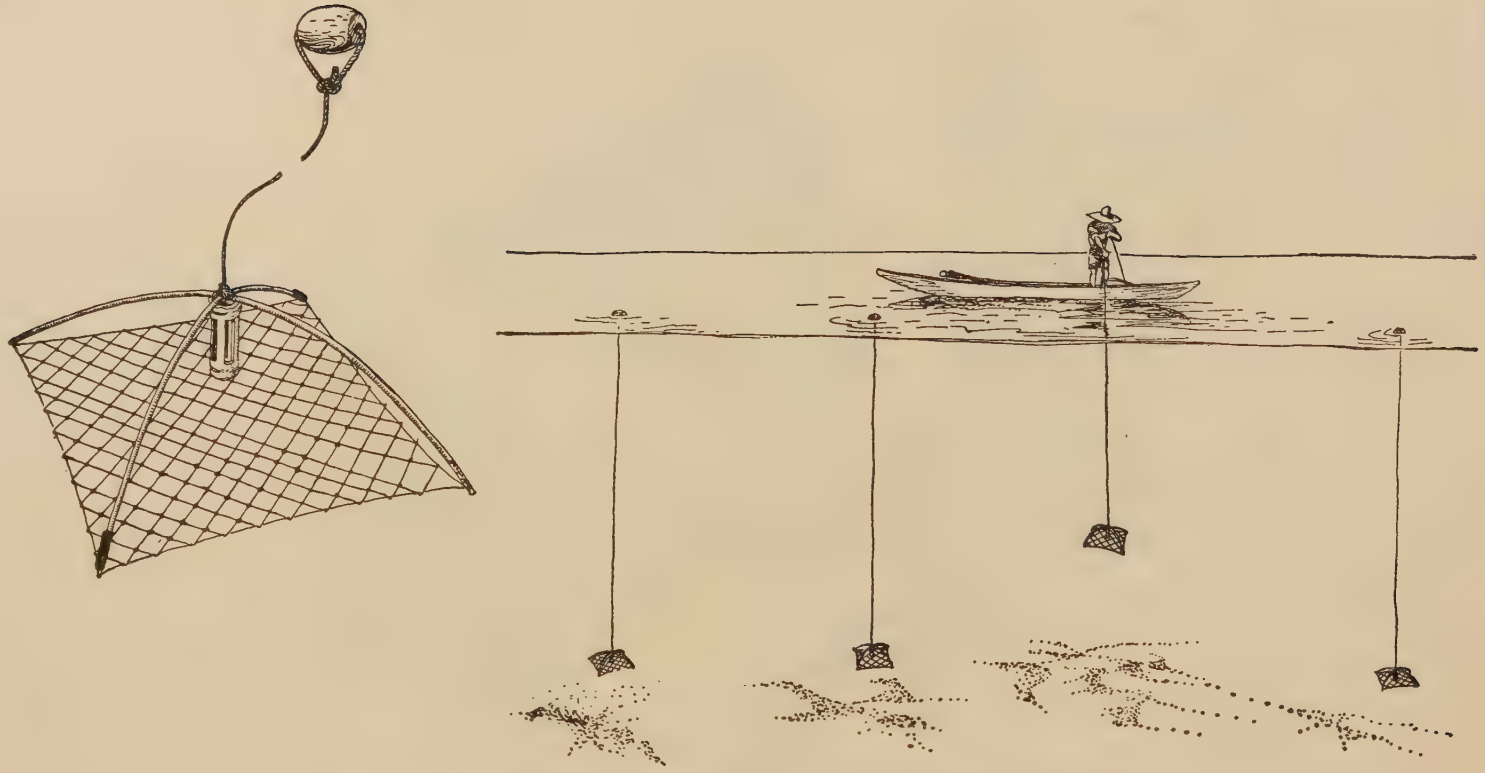

Figure 28.—Bintol (Tagalog), a crab lift net for catching alimasag, a swimming crab.

Figure 29.—Panaklob (Tagalog), a cover net for catching dalag in the pugad-pugad (Tag.), the latter a fish shelter.

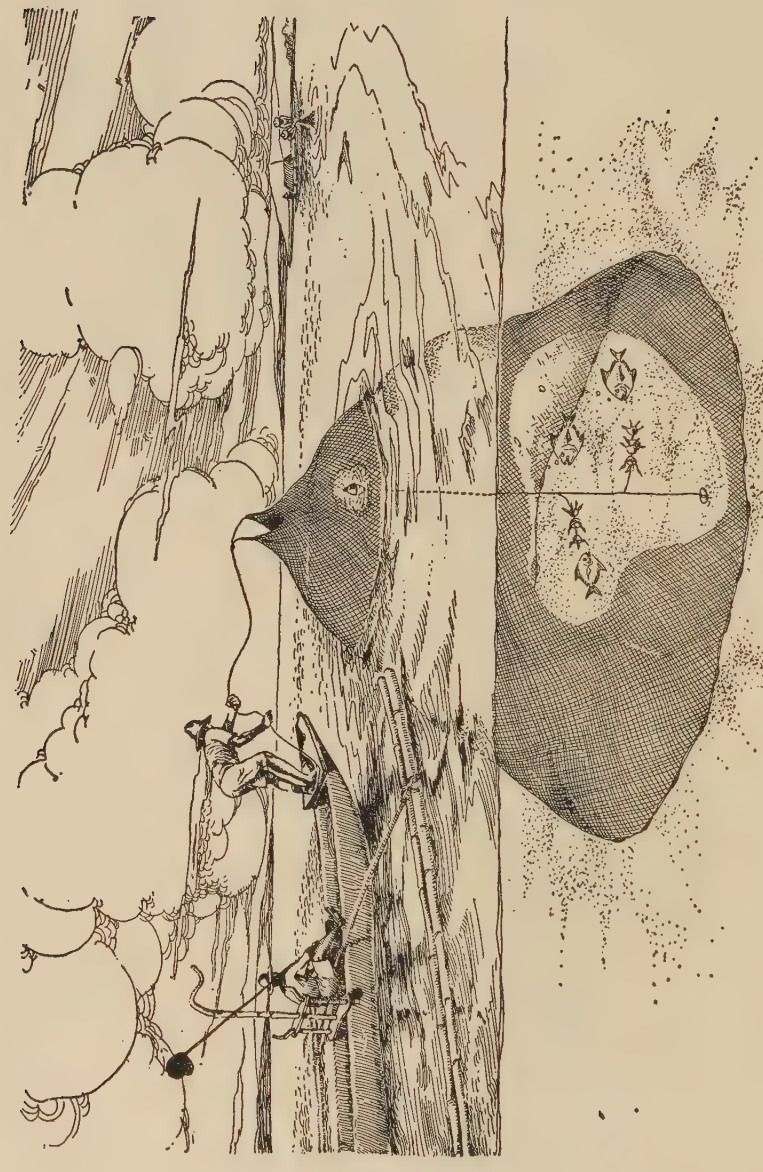

Figure 30.—Pangduhay (Tagalog), a special deep-water cast net for catching duhay, a pomfret.

Figure 31.—Surambaw (Bisaya), an example of a drive-in-net.

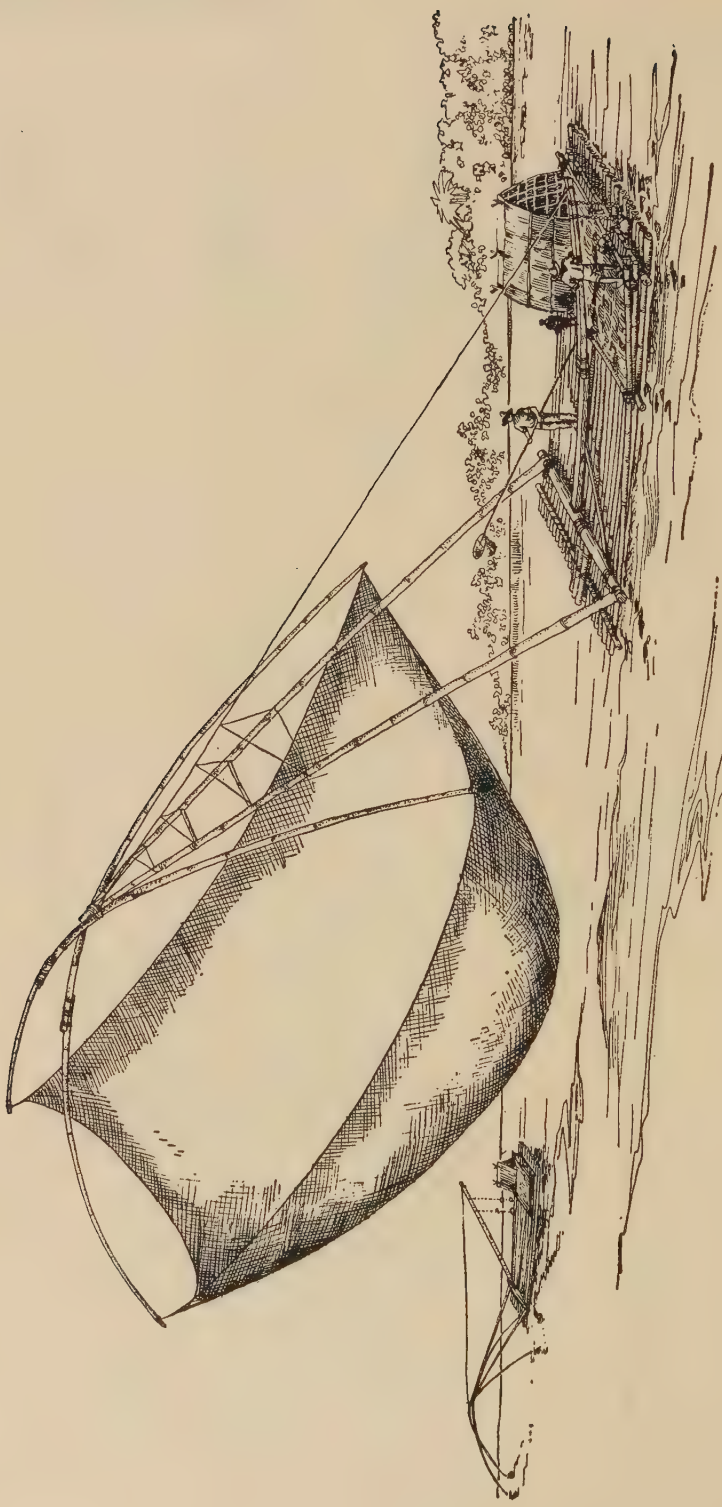

Figure 39.—Salambaw (Tagalog), a lever net for catching small fishes, especially mullets in rivers near Manila.

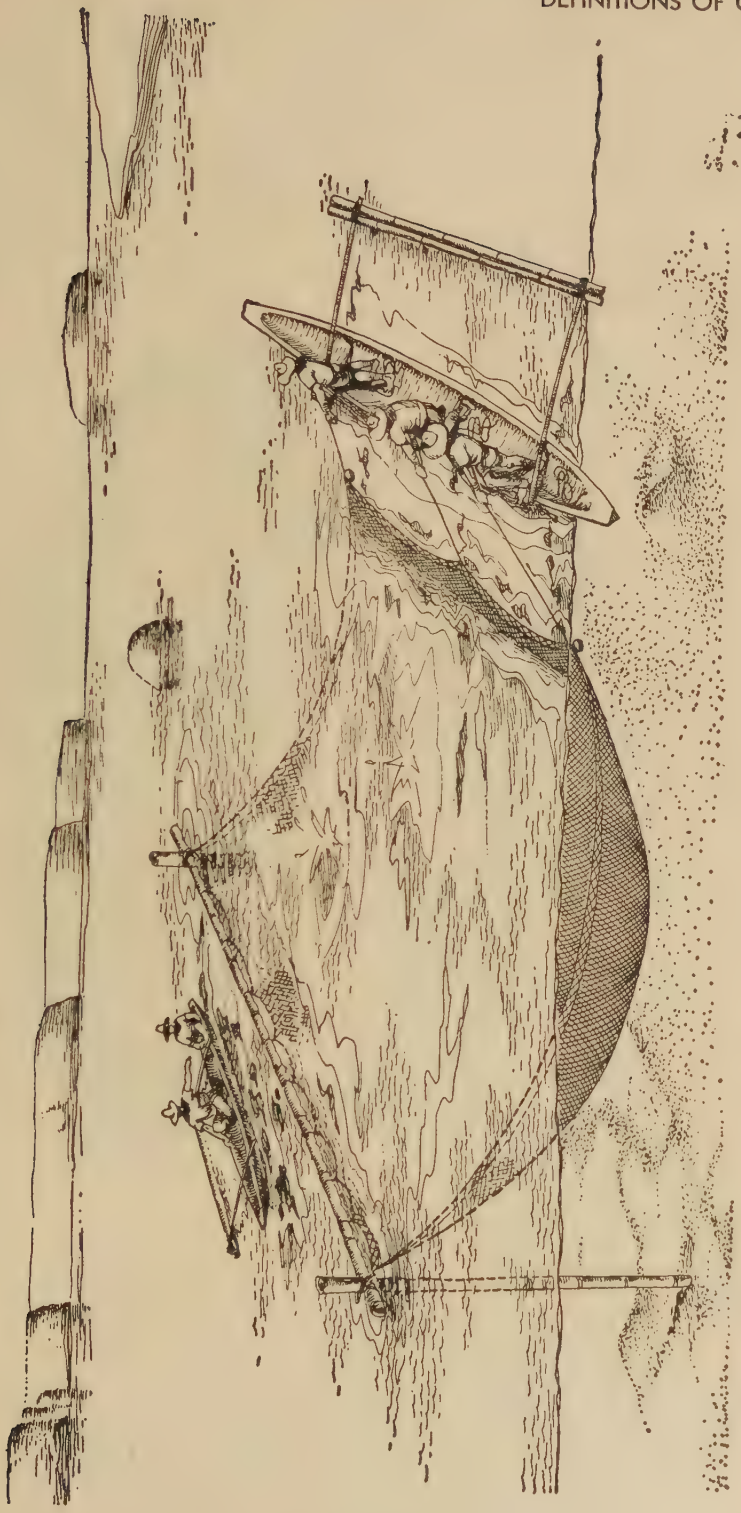

Figure 33.—Kabyaw (Samar-Bisaya), an example of a blanket net.

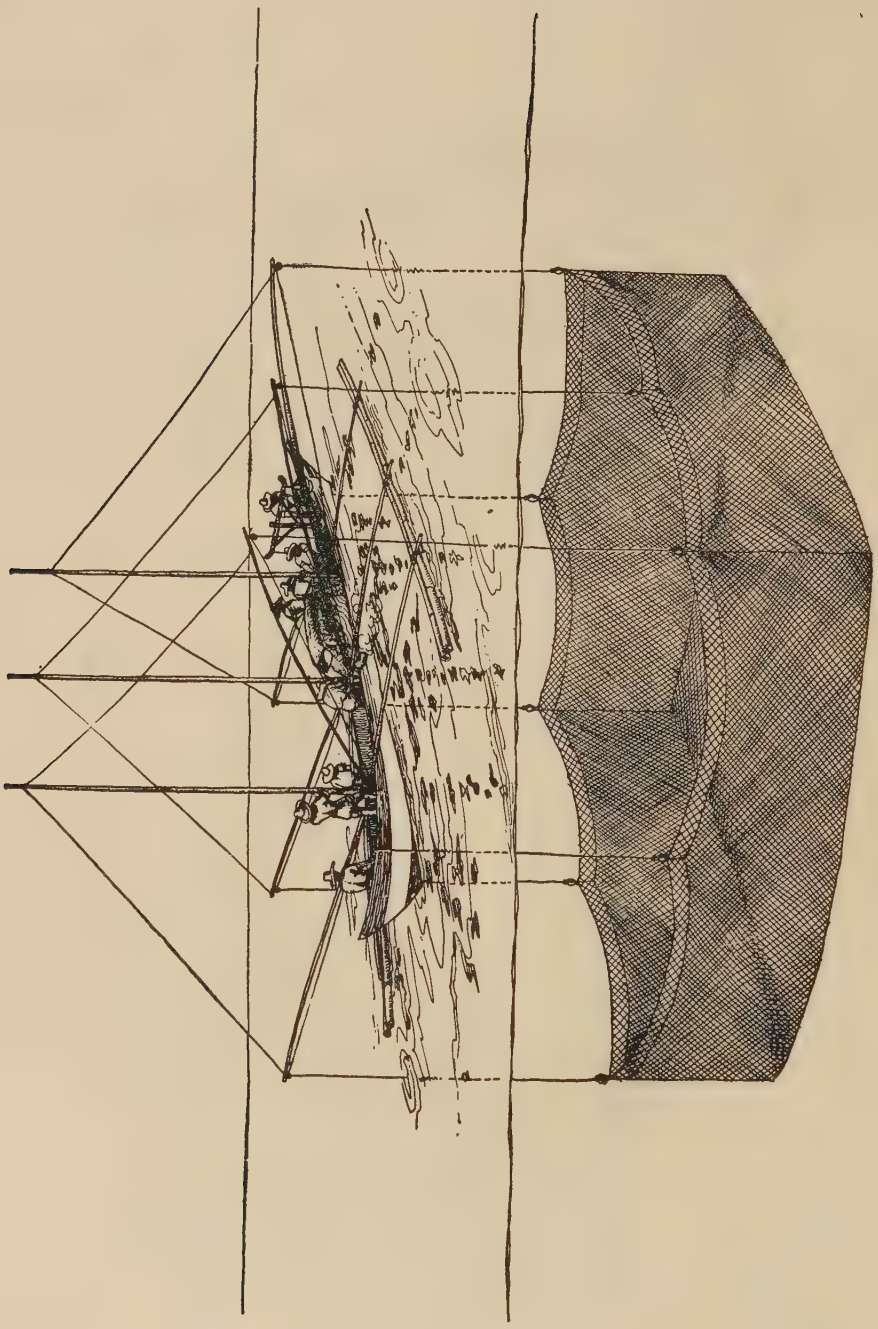

Figure 34.—Basnig (Pilipino), a typical bag net.

Figure 35.—Pukot (Pilipino), a typical beach seine.

Figure 36.—Ligkop (Samar-Bisaya), a typical reef seine.

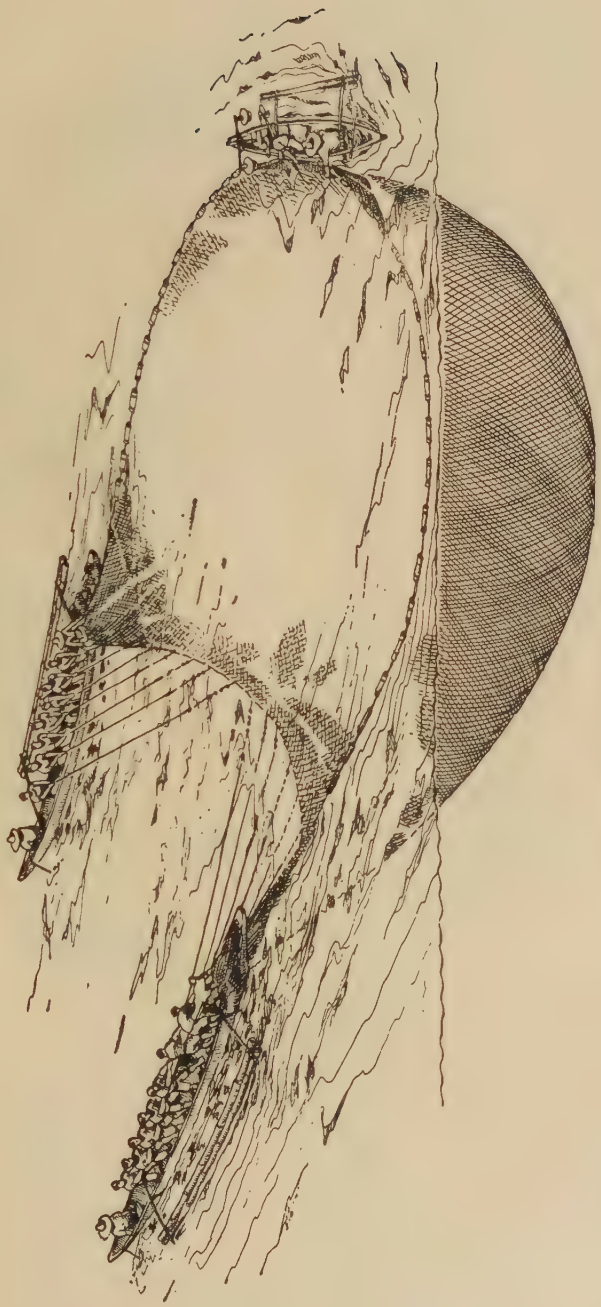

Figure 37.—Sapyaw (Tagalog), a typical round haul seine.

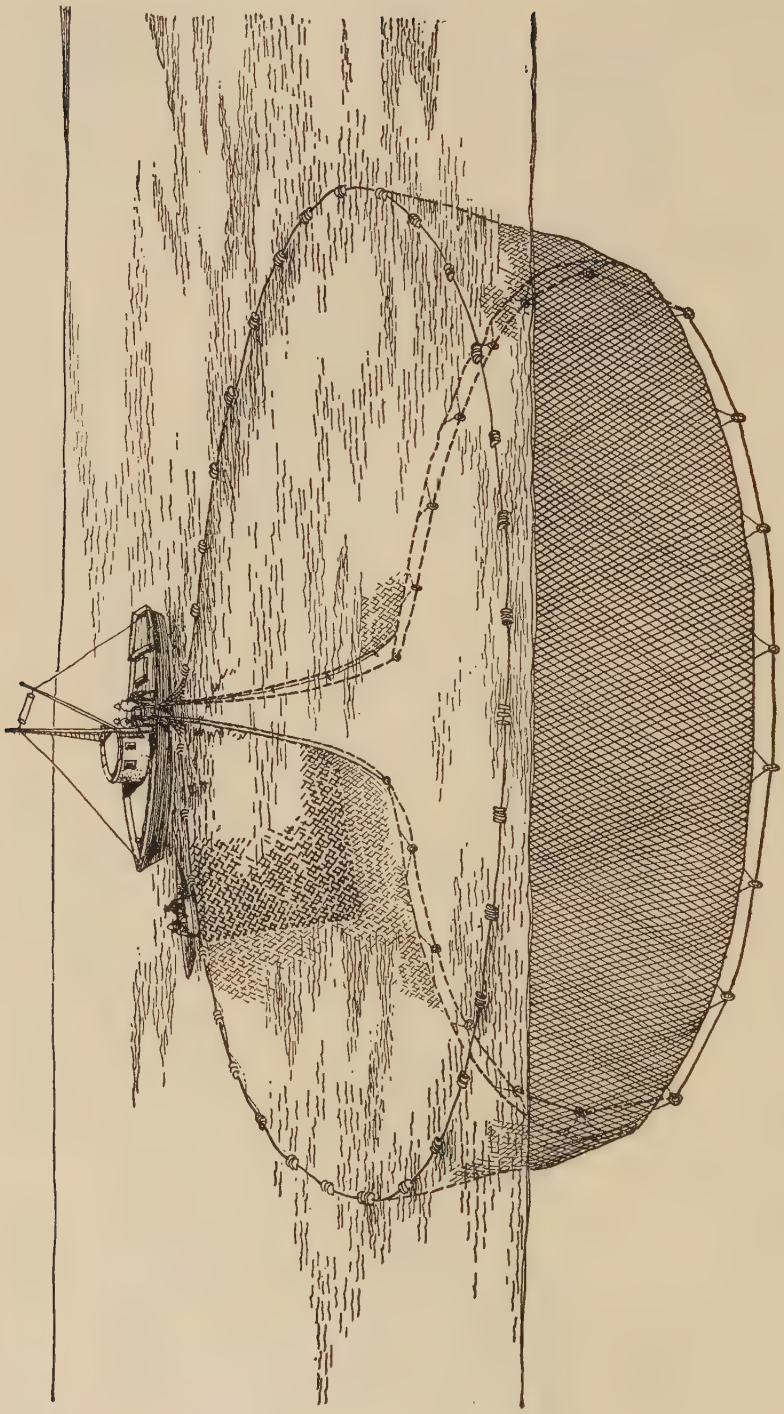

Figure 38.—A purse seine.

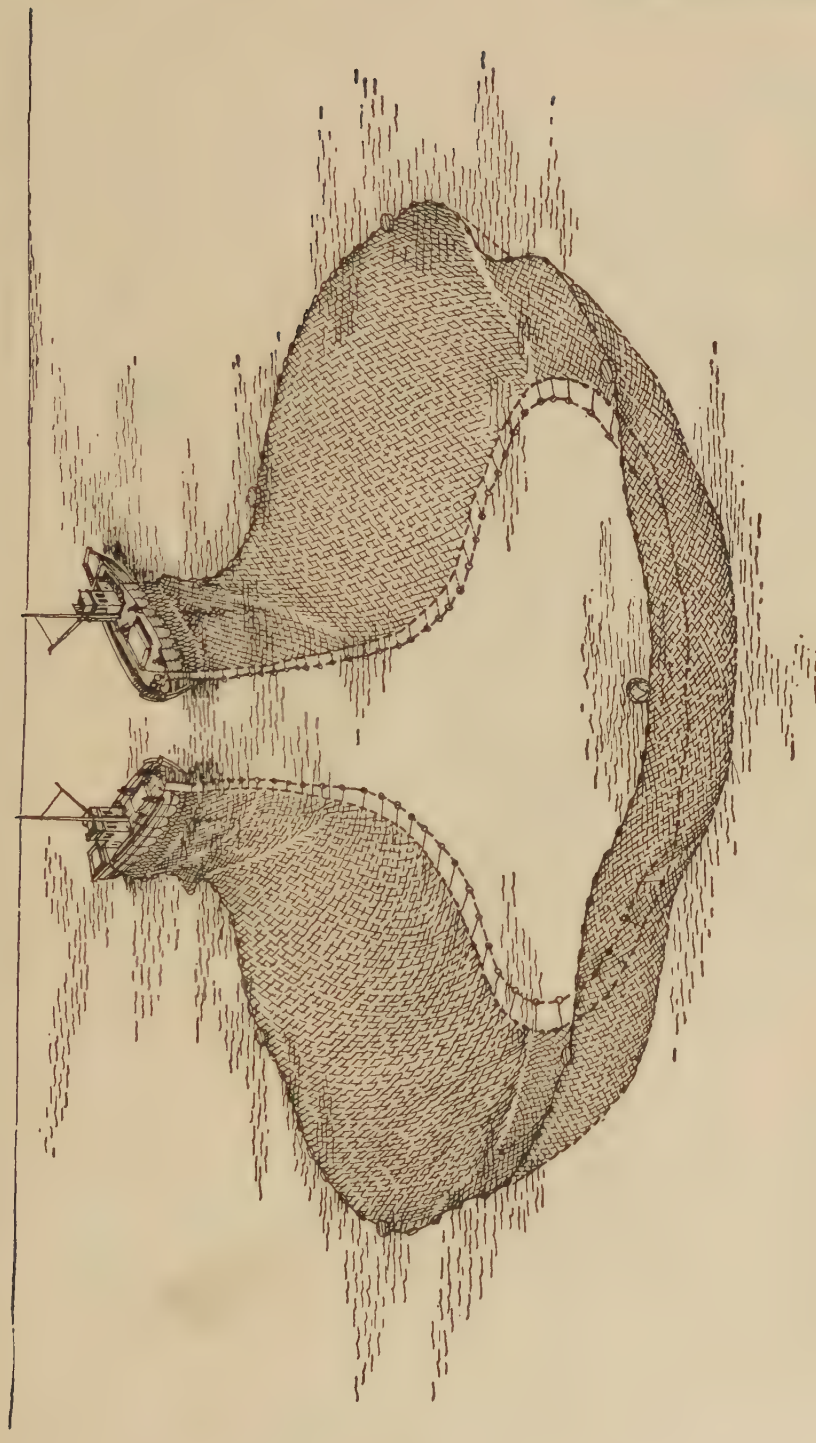

Figure 39.—An example of a ring net in operation.

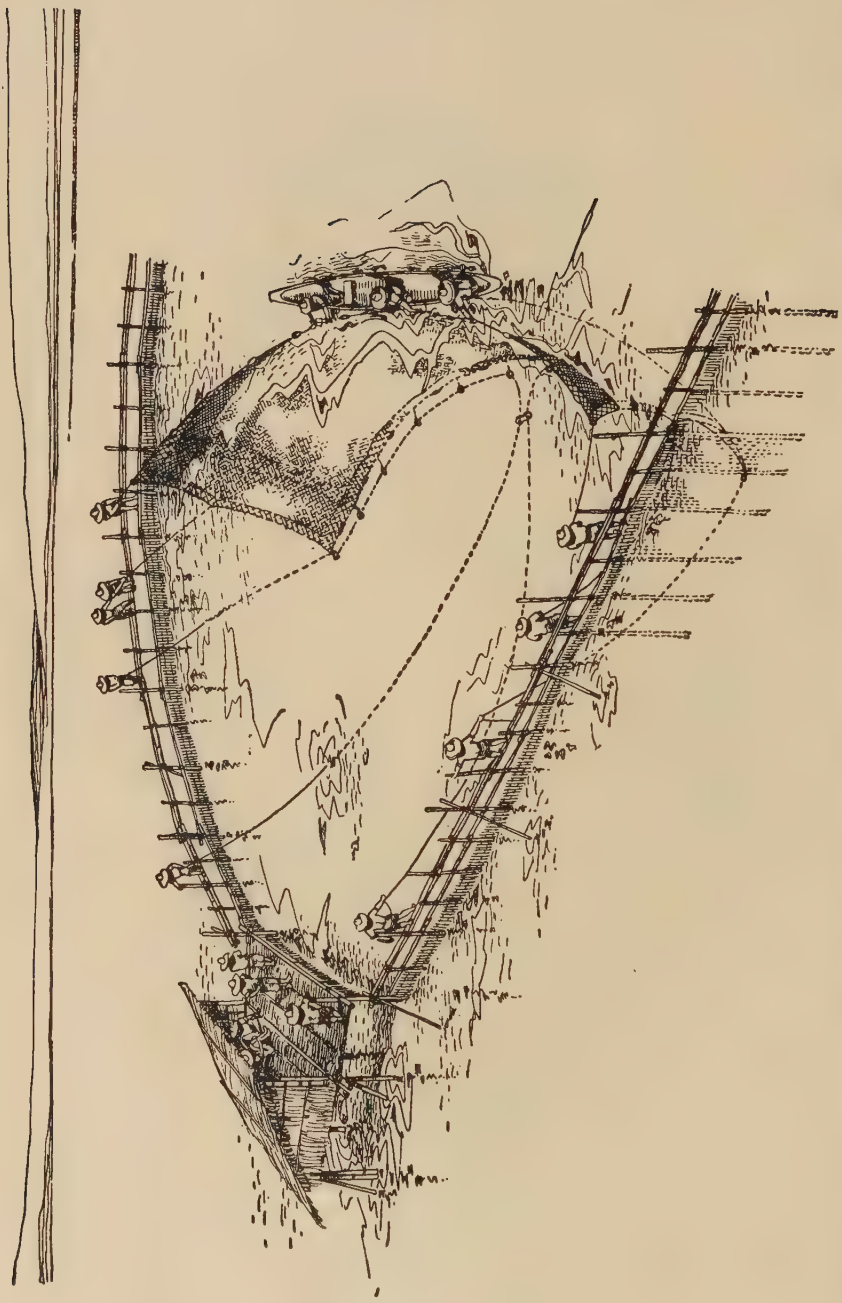

Figure 40.—A scoop seine, gayad (Tagalog) employed in brailing out the catch direct from the semicircular enclosure of deep-water fish corrals.

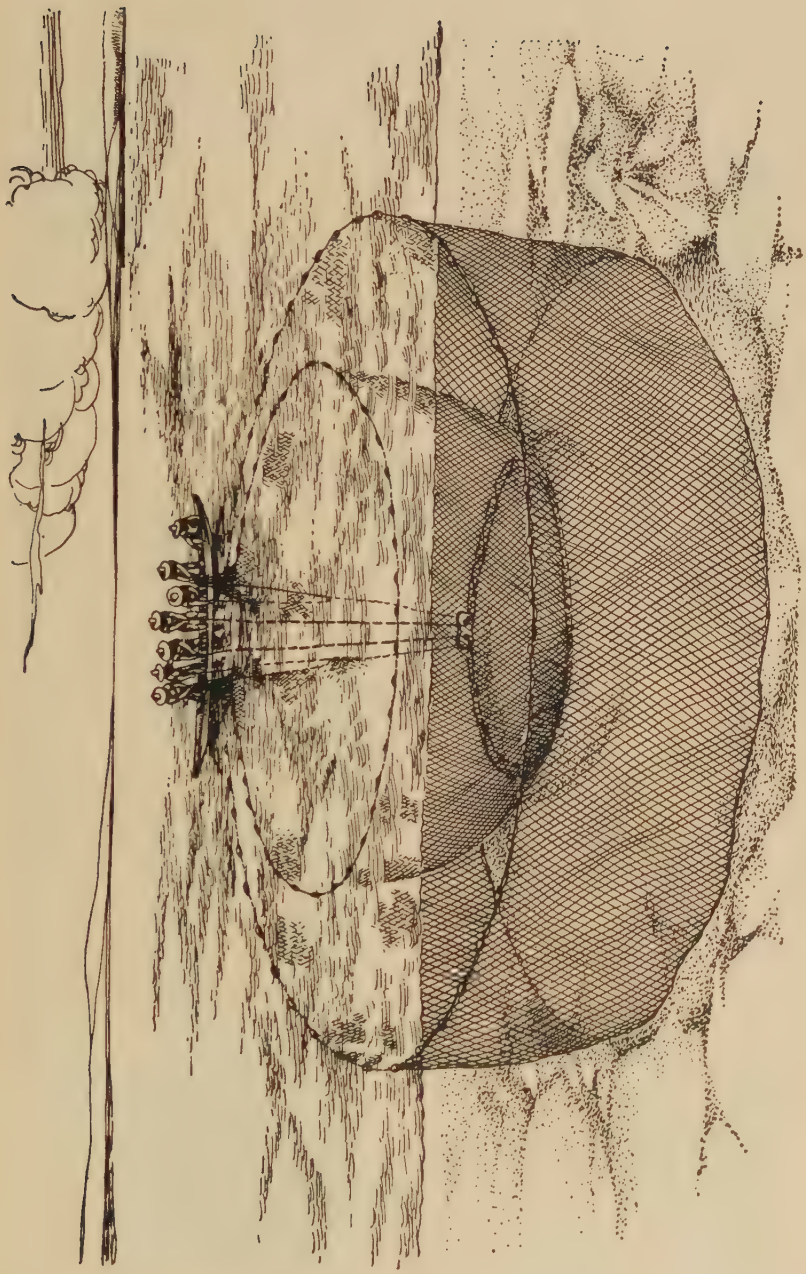

Figure 41.—Kubkob (Bikol), a typical stop seine.

Figure 42.—Kaladkad (Tagalog), a typical dredge net used in collecting shells in central Luzon.

Figure 43.—A Danish trawl.

Figure 44.—An Irish trawl.

Figure 45.—Utase (Pilipino-Hapones), a Japanese trawl.

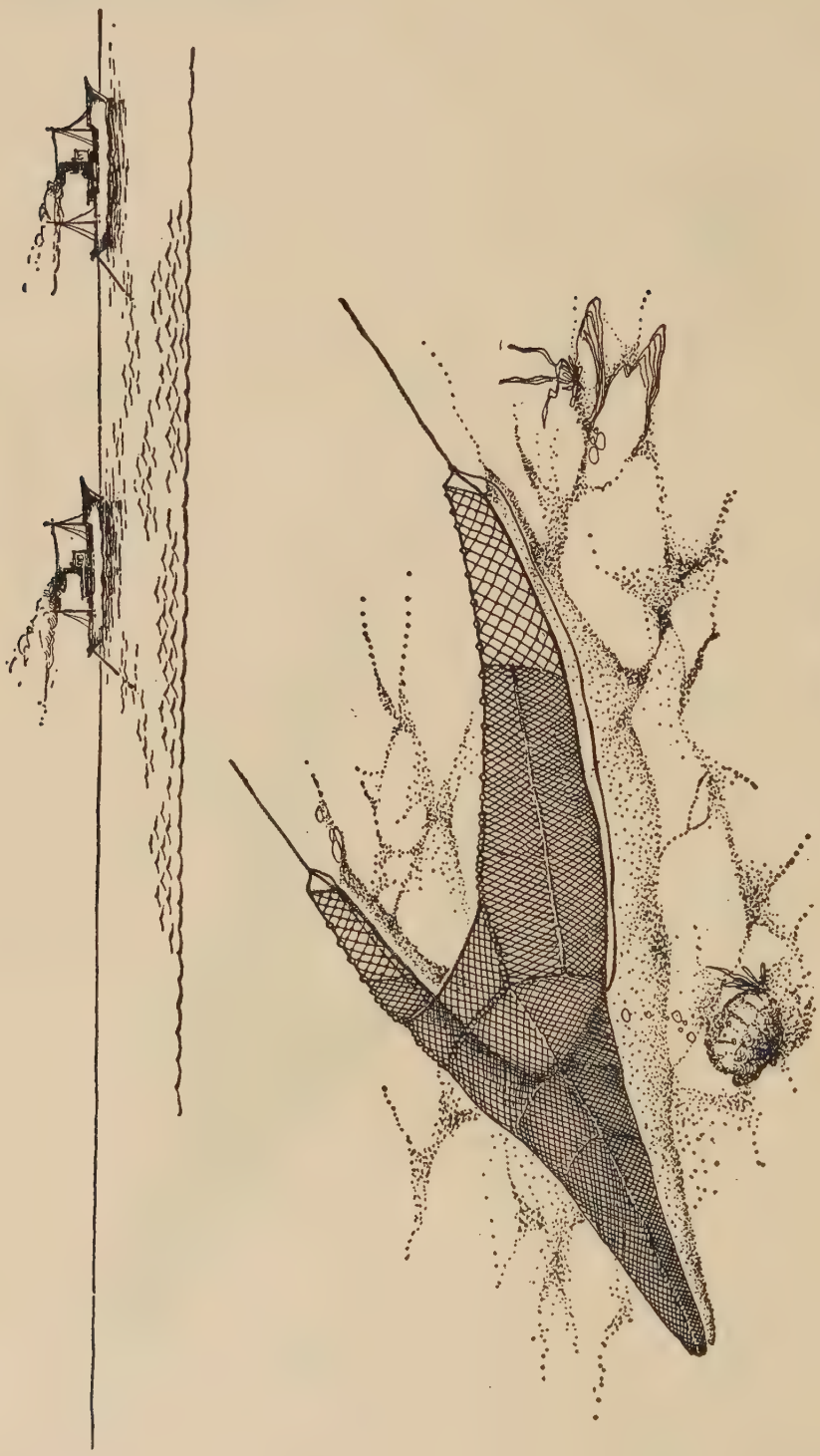

Figure 46.—A Spanish trawl.

Figure 47.—A typical beam trawl.

Figure 48.—An ordinary otter trawl.

Figure 49.—A Vigneron-Dahl otter trawl.

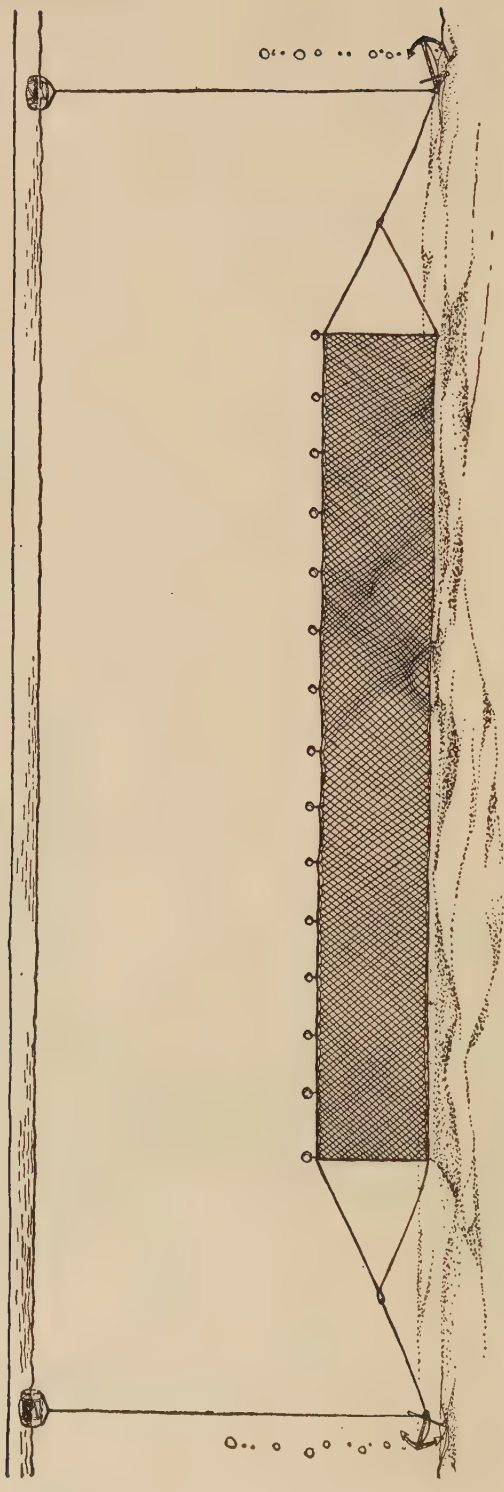

Figure 50.—A set gill net

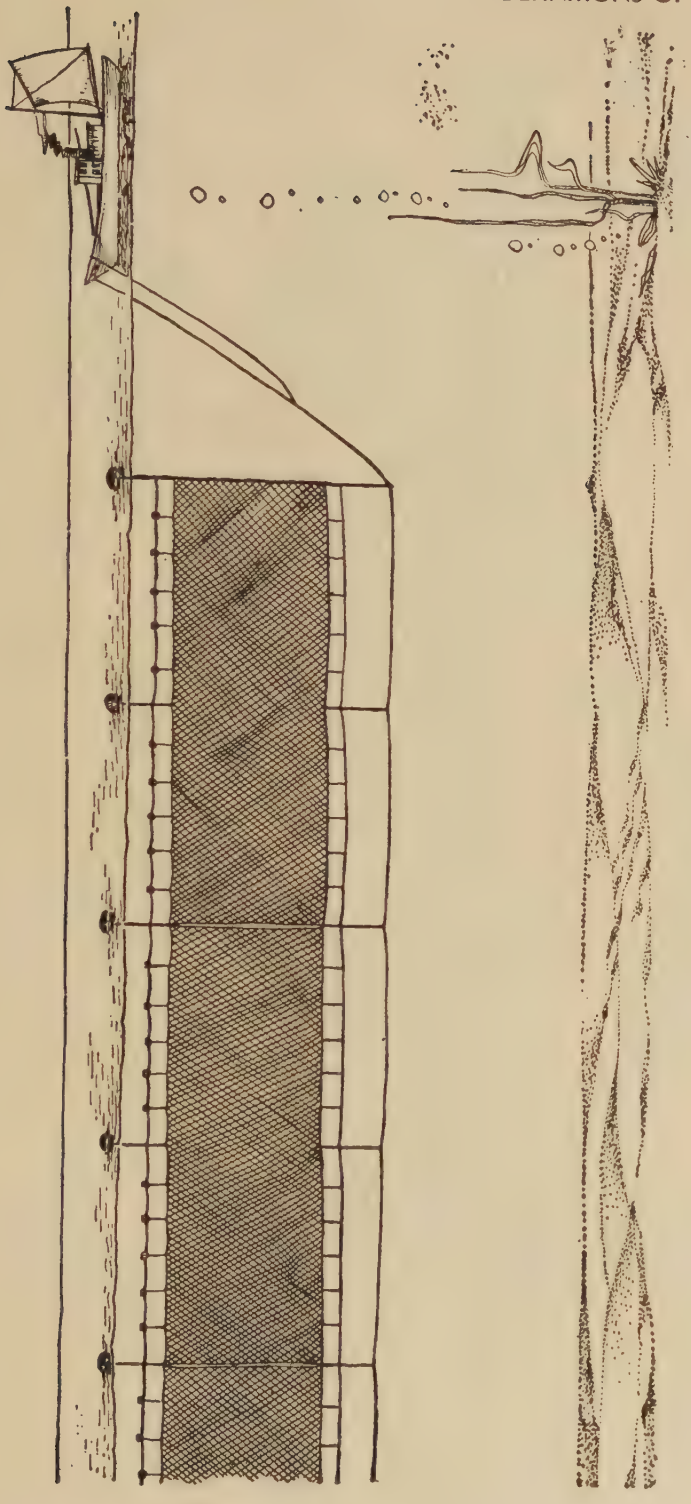

Figure 51.—A drift net.

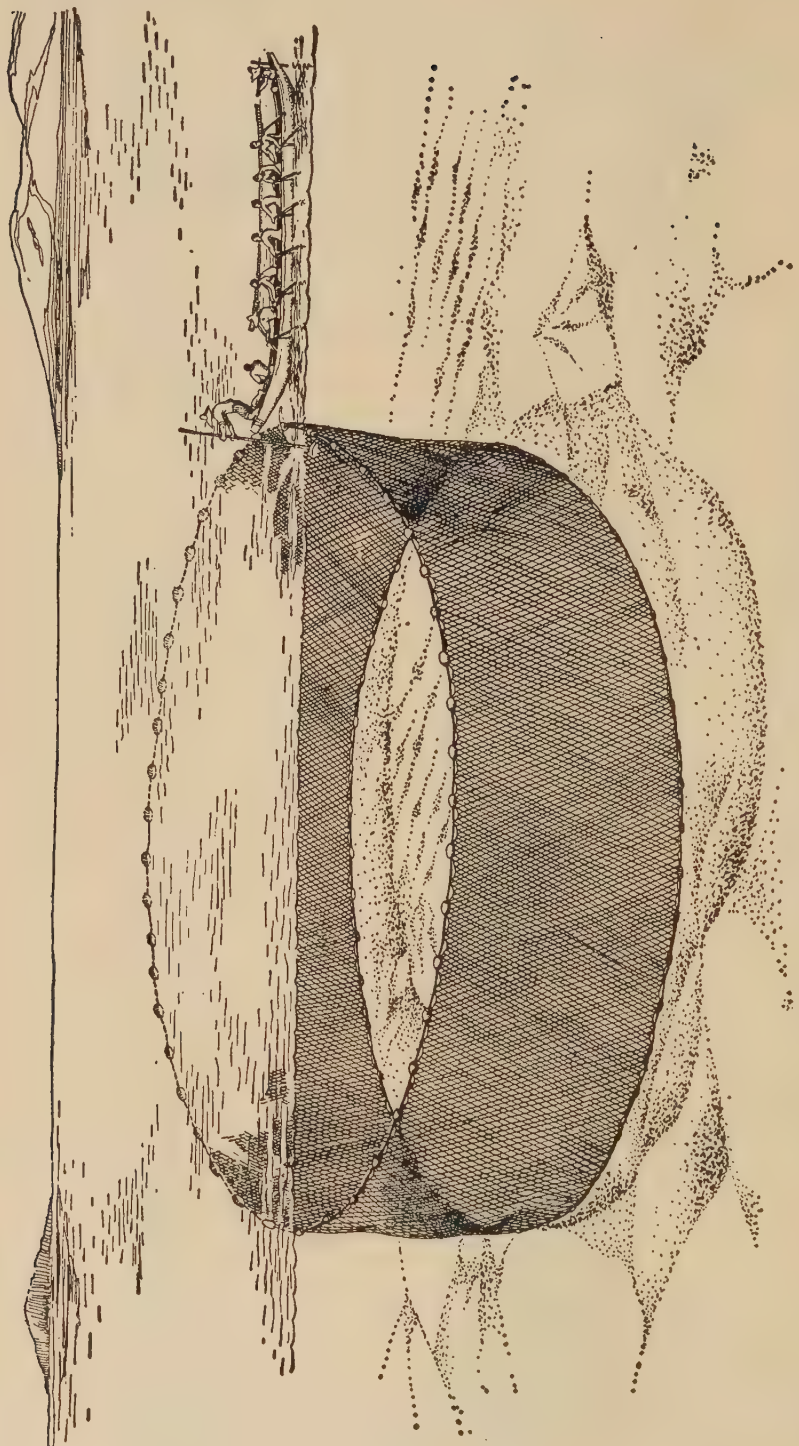

Figure 52.—Bating or halang (Tagalog), a typical encircling gill net for sardines.

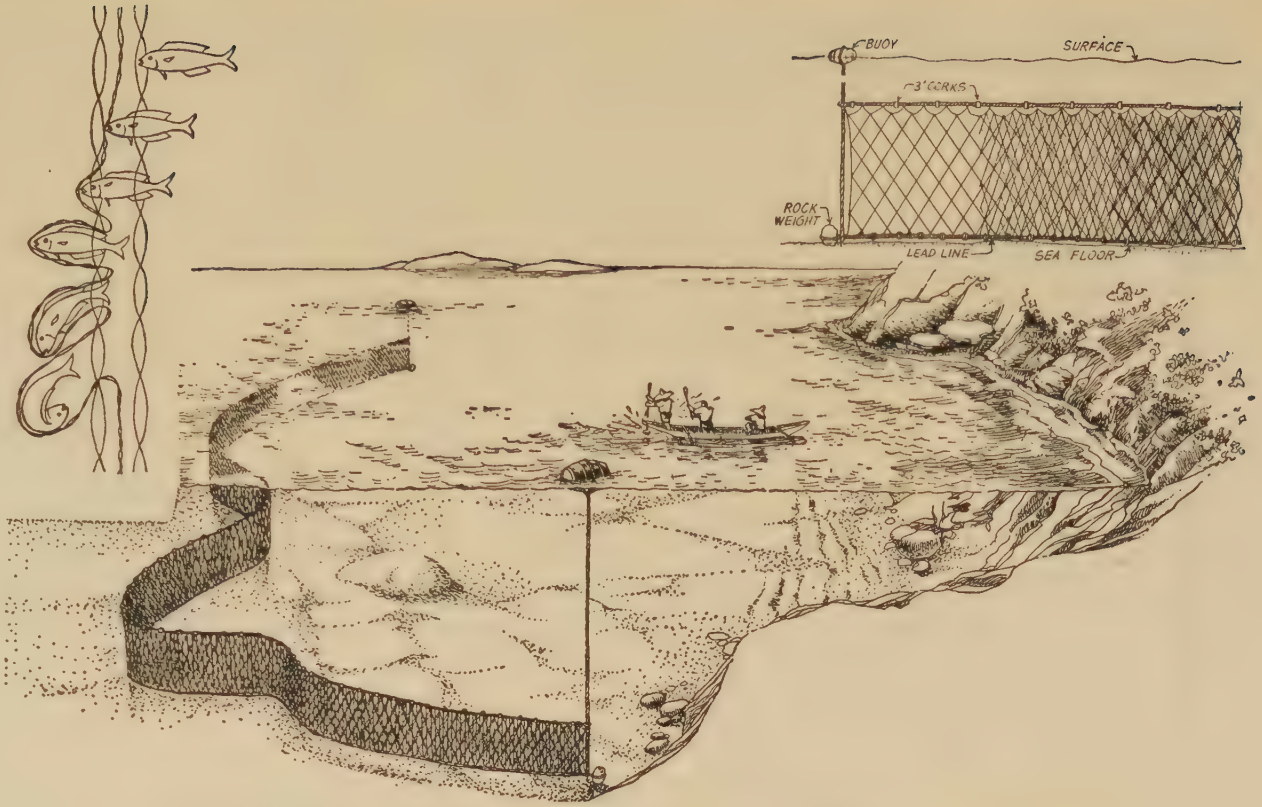

Figure 53.—Trasmaliyo (Pilipino-Spanish), a trammel net.

Part IV. CLASSIFICATION OF PHILIPPINE FISHING GEAR

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
A					
Abang	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Aboy-bating	Bikol				Tuck seine.
Agahid	Samar Bisaya				Drag seine.
Agila	Tagalog Spanish		Fish corral		
Agila-baybayin	do		do		
Agoyan	Iloko		Barricade		Drive-in-net.
Aguyan	do		do		Do.
Alang	Pangasinan				Lever net.
Alas-na-kupas	Bikol-Spanish		Fish corral		
Alkabos	Talagog Spanish	Spear or harpoon.			
Do	Kapampangan-Spanish.	do			
Ale	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net
Amba	Ilongo Bisaya		Barricade		
Ambak	Bikol		Fish corral		
Ambulante	Tagalog-Spanish		do		
Ampas	Bisaya		do		
Ampis	do				Filter net.
Angkla	Tagalog-Spanish		Fish corral		
Anod	Bisaya				Drift net.
Anod-pamili	Maranaw				Do.
Anod-pangawa	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Ansad	Bikol		Fish corral		
Ansag	Sambal		Barricade		
Do	Bikol		Fish corral		
Antol	Sebu Bisaya		Barricade		
Aplos	do				Drive-in-net.
Aranas	Bisaya-Spanish			Squid jig	
Aranyas	do			do	
Arkabos	Kapampangan-Spanish.	Spear			
Do	Tagalog-Spanish	Spear or harpoon.			
Arikos	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Arikos-sa-bato	do				Do.
Arong	do		Fish shelter		
Arpon	Sebu Bisaya-Spanish	Harpoon			
Asad	Iloko	Cover pot			
Asar	do		Barricade		
Asog	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Ataraya	Tsabakano				Cast net.
Do	Sebu Bisaya-Spanish				Do.
Ataraya-panamban	do				Do.
Ataraya-pangguno	do				Do.
Atob	Ilongo Bisaya		Barricade		
Atog	do		do		
Atol	Kuyonon		Fish corral		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
B					
Babaw-on	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish pot		
Babhas	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Bakikong	Tagalog		Fish potlike trap.		
Baklad	do		Fish corral		
Do	Sambal		do		
Do	Kapampangan		do		
Baklad-alangan	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-bakuod	Batangas Tagalog		do		
Baklad-balango	Kapampangan		do		
Baklad-bukana	Batangas Tagalog		do		
Baklad-gayarin	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-gilid	do		do		
Baklad-laot	do		do		
Baklad-madalang	do		do		
Baklad-malamba	do		do		
Baklad-malimit	do		do		
Baklad-paktang	do		do		
Baklad-paglibis	Kapampangan		do		
Baklad-palapad	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-pandak	Batangas Tagalog		do		
Baklad-pangbukana	do		do		
Baklad-panggilid	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-pang-ilog	Batangas Tagalog		do		
Baklad-pangmalalim	do		do		
Baklad-pangwawa	do		do		
Baklad-pansipit	do		do		
Baklad-salukan	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-salukil	Kapampangan		do		
Baklad-salukin	Tagalog		do		
Baklad-siid	do		do		
Baklad-wawa	do		do		
Baklar	Banton-Bisaya		do		
Bakod	Ilongo Bisaya		do		
Bakusad	do		do		
Bakutot	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Badlas	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Bahan	Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Do	Samar Bisaya		Fish trap		
Do	Bikol				Drive-in-net.
Bahid	do				Drag seine.
Balahan	Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Balahan-mora	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Balahan-pamalo	do				Do.
Balasnig	Samar Bisaya				Bag net.
Balayan	Sebu Bisaya		Fish trap		Do.
Balaybay	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Balerong	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Balhin-halhin	do		do		
Balhinon	do		do		
Baling	Bisaya				Drag seine.
Balingad-ngad	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Balingato	Iloko				Hoop net.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Baling-baling	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Baling-baling binid-biran	do				Do.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Baling-kasaw	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Baling-lawod	do				Tuck seine.
Baling-lukay	do				Drive-in-net.
Baling-pangbaro-baro	do				Do.
Baling-sa-laod	do				Tuck seine.
Baling-sinsoro	do				Drag seine.
Balirong	do		Fish corral (live box).		
Balisasa	Kapampangan		Fish pot		
Baliwasnan	Tagalog			Pole and line.	
Baliwit	Pangasinan			Handline	
Do	Sambal			do	
Balsa	Bisaya-Spanish		Fish shelter		
Balumbong	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Baluyboy	Iloko		Fish corral		
Banata	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Banata-pukot	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Banatas	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Banate	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Ban-ay	Ibanag				Cast net.
Bangkulong	Kapampangan		Fish shelter		
Bangon	Batangas Tagalog		Fish pot		
Banhit	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Baniit	Iloko			do	
Do	do			Pole and line.	
Banit	Sambal			do	
Banowit	Pangasinan			Lines	
Bantak	Bisaya		Fish pot		
Do	Iloko			Handline	
Do	do			Pole and line.	
Do	Pangasinan			Longline	
Bantak-igid	Iloko			Pole and line.	
Bantak-taaw	do			Handline	
Banwar	do				Filter net.
Banwar-rinakitan	do				Do.
Banwit	Bikol			Handline	
Do	Pangasinan			do	
Banwit pang-abo	Bikol			Handline	
Barekbek	Iloko		Fish pot		
Barimbaw	Tagalog				Drag seine.
Baring	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Do	Ibanag				Drift net.
Baring-baring	Samar Bisaya				Drag seine.
Baslay	Ilongo Bisaya	Spear			
Baslig	Tagalog				Bag net.
Basnig	Pilipino				Do.
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Round haul seine.
Basnig-likos-hapones	Ilongo Bisaya				Trap net.
Basnig-sulol-an	do				Bag net.
Basnig-tamban	do				Do.
Basursor	Iloko			Longline	

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Batbating	do				Small drag seine.
Batkwas	Hoko			Handline	
Batikong	do		Barricade		
Batikungkong	do		do		
Bating	Tagalog				Gill net.
Batok	Iloko				Small drag seine.
Bayaba	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Bayakos	Kapampangan				Filter net.
Bayakos	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Bayakos-pangbanka	do				Do.
Bayakos-panggilid	do				Do.
Baykos-panlakad	do				Do.
Bayot	Iloko				Push net.
Bentoy	Banton Bisaya				Crab lift net.
Bentoyl	Aklan Bisaya				Do.
Besig	Sebu Bisaya		Barricade		
Better	Iloko		do		
Bibedol	Samar Bisaya	Spear			
Bikatot	Tagalog		Fish pot		
Bidyo	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Bigyo	do	do			
Binalinduko	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Binaterol	do		do		
Bingit	Taw Sug			Handline	
Do	Samal			do	
Bingwit	Maranaw			Pole and line.	
Bintol	Pilipino				Crab lift net.
Binwit	Tagalog			Pole and line	
Biray	Iloko				Drag seine.
Biray-kon-daklis	do				Do.
Bisig	Bisaya		Barricade		
Bitana	Bikol				Drag seine.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
Bitay	Ilongo Bisaya			Pole and line.	
Bithay	Batangas Tagalog	Scoop			
Bitinan	Tagalog				Dip net.
Biwas	do			Pole and line.	
Biyakos	Kapampangan				Filter net.
Do	Tagalog				Drag seine.
Biyakos-agila	Kapampangan				Filter net.
Biyakos-alamang	do				Do.
Biyakos-alimit	do		Fish corral		
Biyakos-bolusok	do		do		
Biyakos-labitan	do				Filter net.
Biyakos-palapad	do		Fish corral		
Biyakos-paro	do				Filter net.
Biyaw	Sebu Bisaya				Dip net.
Bokatot	Iloko				Hoop net.
Do	do		Fish pot		
Boholano	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Bolitse	Bikol				Drag seine.
Bombon	Pilipino		Fish shelter		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Bonuan	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Sambal		do		
Bonuan-ordinaryo	Samar Bisaya		do		
Bonuan-pahubas	do		do		
Bonuan-palagod	do		do		
Bonuan-simongat	do		do		
Bubo	Pilipino		Fish pot		
Do	Iloko		do		
Bubo-kinaban	Ilongo Bisaya		do		
Bubod	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Bubo-sa-aniit	Bikol		Fish pot		
Bubo-sa-hipon	Tagalog		do		
Bubo-sa-sira	Bikol		do		
Bukatot	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Do	Iloko				Hoop net.
Do	do		Fish pot		
Bukatot-na-lambat	Tagalog				Hoop net.
Bukatot-na-oway	do		Fish pot		
Budhi	Bisaya		Fish corral		Set impounding net.
Bugkat	Bikol		Fish corral		
Bulos	do	Harpoon			
Bumbon	Tagalog		Fish shelter		
Bumbon-hipon	do		do		
Bungaw	Sebu Bisaya		Fish pot		
Bungsod	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Bunit	Bisaya			Pole and line.	
Do	Aklan Bisaya			do	
Bunsod	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Bunsod-balirong	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Bunsod-binaterol	Ilongo Bisaya		do		
Bunsod-dako	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Bunsod-gamay	do		do		
Bunsod-lapad	do		do		
Bunsod-pahubas	do		do		
Bunsod-paugmad	do		do		
Bunsod-sahid	do		do		
Bunsod-Tinagalog	do		do		
Bunsol	Samal		Fish corral		
Buntog	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Bunuan	Bikol		Fish corral		
Do	Samar Bisaya		do		
Bunuan-pahubas	do		do		
Bunuhan	Tagalog		do		
Burayok	Iloko		Barricade		
Busbos	Ibanag				Lift net.
Butas-baklad	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Butong	Sebu Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Buya	Bikol-Spanish		Fish shelter		
K					
Kabitenyo	Bikol-Spanish		Fish corral		
Kabyaw	Samar Bisaya				Blanket net.
Do	Bikol				Round haul seine.
Kabyaw-kon-luses	Bikol-Spanish				Do.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Kabyaw-ha-salog	Samar Bisaya				Lift net.
Kabyaw-ordinaryo	Bikol-Spanish				Round haul seine.
Kakayang	Ivatan				Dip net.
Kafu	Ibanag				Push net.
Kaladkad	Tagalog				Dredge net.
Kalamba	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Kalaskas	Kapampangan	Rake			
Do	Iloko		Fish trap (impounding device)		
Do	Pangasinan				Drive-in-net.
Do	Tagalog				Do.
Do	Palanan				Do.
Kalaykay	Tagalog-Bikol	Rake			
Kaligid	Sebu Bisaya		Fish pot		
Kalinawan	do		Fish corral		
Kalong	Ilongo Bisaya				Gill net.
Kalubkob	Sambal		Fish corral		
Kalukor	Pangasinan				Drag seine.
Kamlad	Ilongo Bisaya				Do.
Kammag	Iloko				Do.
Kammang	do				Gill net.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Kansisi	Tagalog				Do.
Kantil	Samal				Tuck seine.
Do	Taw Sug				Do.
Kapit	Tagalog				Push net.
Kapot	Iloko				Do.
Karaynas	do				Drive-in-net.
Karik	Pangasinan			Pole and line.	
Karudkod	Iloko				Drag seine.
Karukal	Kuyonon			Squid jig	
Karukod	Iloko				Drag seine.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Karurokod	Ibanag				Do.
Karwas	Iloko	Scoop			
Do	Ibanag	do			
Kasad	Iloko				Lift net.
Kasag	Tagalog				Do.
Do	Iloko				Drive-in-net
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Kaskasad	Iloko				Lift net
Kaskasag	do				Do.
Kataw	Samar Bisaya			Longline	
Katev	Ivatan		Crab trap		
Katigbi	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Kawad	Sebu Bisaya			Line	
Kawag	Ilongo Bisaya			Handline	
Kawil	Pilipino			do	
Kawil-pangpusit	Tagalog			Squid jig	
Kaw-it	Iloko	Gaff			
Do	Sebu Bisaya	do			
Kayakas	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Kayakas-boholano	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Kayakay	do				Do.
Kayagkag	Bisaya				Gill net.
Kayagkag-pahubas	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Kayagkag-pamalo	do				Do.
Kayagkag-pamansi	do				Do.
Kaykag	Ilongo Bisaya				Do.
Kileb	Iloko		Barricade		
Kilo-kilo	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Do	Bikol		do		
Kiming	Kuyonon		Fish pot		
Kimpot	Kapampangan		do		
Kinabite	Bikol		Fish corral		
Kitang	Tagalog			Longline	
Do	Pangasinan			do	
Do	Iloko			do	
Do	Sambal			do	
Kitang-pangkanduli	Tagalog			do	
Kitang-pangdalag	do			do	
Kitay	do			do	
Kiteb	Iloko		Barricade		
Kitid	Kapampangan				Drift net.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Gill net.
Kitig	Tagalog				Lift net.
Kolorado-koral	Bisaya-Spanish		Fish corral		
Konay	Samar-Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Konukon	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Do	Ibanag		do		
Konurona	Dabawenyo		Fish corral		
Koral-boholano	Bikol-Tagalog		do		
Kubkob	Bisaya-Tagalog				Purse seine.
Do	Bikol				Stop seine.
Kubkobilyo	Samar Bisaya-Spanish				Round haul seine.
Kubkob-patiyoy	Bisaya				Do.
Kubkob-simbada	do				Do.
Kubo	Iloko		Fish trap		
Kubong-kubong	do		Fish corral		
Kulakod	Tagalog				Dredge net.
Kulokutok	do				Drive-in-net.
Kulong	Bisaya		Fish trap		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Do	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Kurikan	Batangas Tagalog			Troll line	
Kurokod	Iloko				Drag seine.
Kurokod-partigo	do				Round haul seine.
Kurokutok	Batangas Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Do	Banton Bisaya				Do.
D					
Dakikong	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Daklis	Iloko				Drag seine.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Do	Batangas Tagalog				Gill net.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Daklis-a-linas	Iloko				Drag seine.
Daklis-de-ipon	do				Do.
Dagdag	do		Barricade		
Dagukdok	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Dagwan	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Da-ing	Kapampangan		Fish pot		
Dala	Tagalog				Cast net.
Dala-pamulanguso	do				Do.
Dala-pang-alangan	do				Do.
Dala-pangbakoko	do				Do.
Dala-pangdalag	do				Do.
Dala-pangduhay	do				Do.
Dala-pangkanduli	do				Do.
Dala-pangsilinyasi	do				Do.
Dala-sundol	do				Do.
Da'lis	Iloko				Drag seine.
Daplak	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish pot		
Daplis	Batangas Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Darilay	Ibanag			Longline	
Dayakos	Tagalog				Filter net.
Do	do				Drag seine.
Do	Iloko				Dip net.
Dayos	do				Drag seine.
Dayusdos	do				Push net.
Dinumpil	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Dinungpil	do		do		
Diyakos	Tagalog				Filter net.
Dudok	Ivatan				Dip net.
Dugmon	Aklan Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Dulon	Iloko				Drag seine.
Dumaga	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Dumalaga	do		do		
Dumpil	do		Fish trap and fish corral.		
Dundon	Iloko				Lift net.
Dusdos	do				Push net.
E					
E-erew	Ivatan	Hook			
Ese	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Esparabel	Bisaya-Spanish				Cast net.
Do	Ibanag-Spanish				Do.
Etter	Iloko		Barricade		
Etter-pamobuan	do		do		
Etter-panayotan	do		do		
G					
Gakit	Sebu Bisaya		Fish trap		
Galay	Tagalog			Pole and line.	
Gangen	Ibanag		Fish pot		
Gango	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Garamgam	Iloko				Drag seine.
Garemgem	Iloko				Do.
Garong	Sebu Bisaya				Blanket net.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Gayad	Tagalog				Scoop seine.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Gayang	Ivatan	Spear			
Genned-palagto	Iloko				Lift net.
Ginantso	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Gulgo	Sebu Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Gulgol	Samar Bisaya				Drag seine.
Gulgol-sa-anga	Sebu Bisaya		Barricade		
Gulgol-sa-igdidili	do				Filter net.
Guma	Samar Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Guyod	Sebu Bisaya			Troll line	
H					
Habay	Tagalog			Longline	
Habing-ng-dulong	do		Fish trap		
Habog	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Halakob	Sambal		Cover pot		
Halang	Tagalog				Gill net.
Do	do				Drag seine.
Hampas	Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Hampas lag-e	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Hangpas	do		Fish shelter		
Hanig	Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Hapin	Tagalog			Lines	
Hapon	Taw Sug			do	
Do	Samal			do	
Harpon	Sebu Bisaya-Spanish	Spear			
Hasang-antigo	Ilongo Bisaya-Spanish		Fish corral		
Hasang-moderno	do		do		
Hasang-simple	do		do		
Hayhay	Batangas Tagalog			Longline	
Hibasan	Tagalog		Barricade		
Hikog	Aklan Bisaya	Snare			
Hiktas	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Hiir	Sambal		Fish pot-like trap.		
Hila-hila	Kapampangan				Drag seine.
Do	Tagalog				Do.
Do	Ilongo Bisaya			Squid jig	
Hukog	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Hud-hod	Bisaya				Push net.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Hug-hog	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Hulod	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Hulog-hulog	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Hulyang	Sambal		Barricade		
Huyod	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
I					
Ililikos	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Inangkla	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Bikol		do		
Ingog-bahan	Sebu Bisaya				Long haul seine.
Isol-isol	Kuyonon				Drive-in-net.
Do	Tagbanwa				Do.
Ivoya-sakag	Ivatan				Push net.
Iwag	Ilongo Bisaya				Round haul seine.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
L					
Labang	Sebu Bisaya		Barricade		
Labay	Ilongo Bisaya			Longline	
Laklak	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Lagi	do		Fish corral		
Lagpit	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish trap		
Lala	Sambal				Cast net.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Lama	do		Fish shelter		
Lamba	Ilongo Bisaya				Gill net.
Lambat	do				Purse seine.
Lambay	do		Barricade		
Lambo	Bisaya			Drop line	
Do	Samal			do	
Lambonin	Taw Sug		Fish pot		
Do	Samal		do		
Lampara	Bisaya-Spanish				Bag net.
Lampara-kon-sigpaw	Sebu Bisaya Spanish				Dip net.
Langbat	Samar Bisaya				Purse seine.
Lantaw	Samal				Gill net.
Do	Taw Sug				Do.
Lantaw-kasig	Tsabakano				Drift net.
Lantay	Sebu Bisaya		Fish trap		
Lapak	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Lapad	Samar Bisaya		do		
Largarete	Tagalog Spanish				Gill net.
Latule-patule	Pangasinan			Pole and line.	
Lawag	Samar Bisaya				Round haul seine.
Lawin	Iloko			Pole and line.	
Lawing	do			do	
Lawiswis	Tagalog	Rake			
Laya	Bisaya				Cast net.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Laya-bintay	Aklan Bisaya				Do.
Laya-pamalanak	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Laya-pamasayan	do				Do.
Laya-panabangongo	do				Do.
Laya-panamban	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Laya-pankikiro	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Laya-panilag	do				Do.
Laya-panilot	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Layrong	Ilongo Bisaya		Barricade		
Legma	Pangasinan		Fish shelter		
Lellen	Iloko		Barricade		
Leynete	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Liay	Ilongo Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Libas	Sebu Bisaya			Lines	
Libot	Bikol-Tagalog				Drag seine.
Likom-likom	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Likos	Ilongo Bisaya				Do.
Ligkop	Samar Bisaya				Reef seine.
Lilang	Ilongo Bisaya				Gill net.
Lilep	do	Spear			
Lima	Pangasinan		Fish shelter		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Limpot	Tagalog				Filter net.
Linagkaw	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Linati	Ilongo Bisaya		do		
Linge	Taw Sug				Gill net.
Do	Samal				Do.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Lift net.
Linge-balo	Tsabakano				Drift net.
Linge-pamalanak	do				Gill net.
Lingi	Bisaya				Drag seine.
Linuyot	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Linya	Tagalog Spanish		do		
Liwliw	Iloko			Pole and line.	
Loy-loy	Sambal			Handline	
Lukayan	Sebu Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Lukob	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Lukon-lukon	Ilongo Bisaya			Squid jig	
Lukot-anod-pamarungoy	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Lugo	Samal		Barricade		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Luma	Sambal		Fish shelter		
Lumpot	Tagalog				Filter net.
Lungga	do		Fish shelter		
Lun-oy	Bikol			Troll line	
Luob	Ilongo Bisaya				Trap net.
Luong	Tagalog		Fish shelter		
Luyaw	Iloko				Push net.
M					
Malamba	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Malawa	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Mamuno	Ivatan	Spear			
Mamurak	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Manarop-alamang	Pangasinan				Push net.
Manoay-ivoya	Ivatan				Do.
Manoay-masin	do				Do.
Medya	Bisaya-Spanish		Fish corral		
Minata	Sebu Bisaya		Fish trap		
Moro-bahan	do				Drive-in-net.
Moro-pangaling	do		Fish pot		
Muro-ami	Pilipino-Hapones				Drive-in-net.
N					
Nanaw	Bisaya	Spear			
Nasa	Iloko-Spanish		Fish pot		
Do	Tsabakano		do		
Natural	Bisaya-Spanish				Gill net.
Do	Bikol-Spanish		Fish corral		
Noh	Samal	Spear			
O					
Odaod	Iloko				Lift net.
Ordinaryo	Bikol-Spanish		Fish corral		
Osok	Sebu Bisaya		Fish shelter		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
P					
Paabong	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Paadag	Iloko			Pole and line.	
Paandap	do				Cast net.
Paanod	Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Tagalog				Do.
Paayas	Iloko		Barricade		
Pabahaan	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		
Pabahay	Tagalog		do		
Pabhas	Bisaya		do		
Pabhas-de-salap	Bikol-Spanish				Filter net.
Pakaladkad	Tagalog				Dredge net.
Pakaralet	do		Fish corral		
Pakpak	Pangasinan				Gill net.
Pakpet	do		Fish shelter		
Paktad	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Paktang	Tagalog		do		
Pakulod	Iloko				Filter net.
Padait	do		Barricade		
Padal	Ibanag		Fish pot		
Padaldal	Iloko		Barricade		
Padapoan	Bikol		Fish shelter		
Padarisdis	Iloko				Drive-in-net.
Padlas	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Padlas-panglambiyaw	do				Do.
Padugmon	Aklan Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Padumog	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Padusmog	do				Drag seine.
Paduyan	Bisaya				Blanket net.
Paed	Iloko		Barricade		
Pagataw	do	Spear			
Pagawid	Aklan Bisaya			Longline	
Pagbabahaan	Samar Bisaya		Barricade		
Pagsamban	Iloko		do		
Paguloy	Sambal			Troll line	
Paguyod	Samar Bisaya			do	
Do	Iloko			do	
Pahabog	Bisaya				Cast net.
Pahanong	Sebu Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Pahibas	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Pahila	do			Troll line	
Do	Aklan Bisaya			do	
Pahinas	do			do	
Pahubas	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Pahubas-inangkla	Samar Bisaya		do		
Pahunas	Aklan Bisaya		Barricade or fish corral.		
Do	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Pahunas-inangkla	Samar Bisaya		do		
Pahutik	do		do		
Pailig	Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Aklan Bisaya		Barricade		
Pailigan	Samar Bisaya		do		
Palaan	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Palaan-bulonan	Aklan Bisaya		do		
Palaan-tulis	do		do		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Palabo	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Palabay	do				Gill net.
Palakad	Aklan Bisaya				Push net.
Palagod	do		Fish corral		
Palamag	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Palanaan	Samar Bisaya		Fish pot		
Palanaan-balawis	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Palangre	do			Longline	
Palangre-de-Moro	do			Troll line	
Palaoy	Iloko			Handline	
Palapad	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Do	Kapampangan		do		
Palapad-baklad	Tagalog		do		
Palapad-lambat	do				Trap net.
Palaway	Iloko			Longline	
Palayaw	do		Barricade		
Palayaw-ambulante	Iloko-Spanish		do		
Palayaw-puwesto	do		do		
Palaylay	Pangasinan				Drag seine.
Pal-eg	Iloko		Fish trap		
Palhag	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		
Palibong	Tagalog		do		
Palibtok	Iloko		Barricade		
Paliwliw	do			Pole and line.	
Palned	do				Gill net.
Paloay	do			Longline	
Palseb	do			Pole and line.	
Palsiit	do			do	
Paluay	Tagalog			Longline	
Palubo	Pangasinan				Drive-in-net.
Palubog	Bikol				Gill net.
Do	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Palubog-mayor	Bikol-Spanish				Do.
Palubog-minor	do				Do.
Palubog-pangkiskisan	Bikol				Do.
Palubog-sa-balanak	do				Do.
Palubog-sa-kabasi	do				Do.
Palubog-sa-kiskisan	do				Do.
Palubog-sa-lawihan	do				Do.
Palubog-sa-tabangongo	do				Do.
Palubog-sa-tamban	do				Do.
Palukso	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Do	Pangasinan		Barricade-fish trap.		
Paluksohan	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Do	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Palumpat	Ilongo Bisaya	Rake			
Paluob	do		Fish trap		
Paluway	do			Pole and line.	
Palurop	Sebu Bisaya				Tuck seine.
Palutaw	do			Line	
Paluyot	do		Fish corral		
Pamalanak	Pangasinan				Drive-in-net.
Pamalangsi-likos	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Pamalaw	Bikol				Drag seine.
Pamalibtokan	Iloko		Barricade		
Pamaliling	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Pamaling	do				Drag seine.
Pamalo	do				Gill net.
Pamalos	Tagalog	Gaff			
Pamana	Maranaw	Spear			
Do	Bisaya	do			
Pamangkaw	Tagalog				Dip net.
Pamanggal	Sebu Bisaya		Fish pot		
Pamangsi	do				Gill net.
Pamansikol	do			Handline	
Pamantak	do		Fish pot		
Pamarungoy	do				Purse seine.
Pamasayan	Bikol		Fish corral		
Pamataw	Sebu Bisaya			Line	
Pamilis	Iloko				Gill net.
Pamingwit	Sebu Bisaya			Line	
Pamitana	Banton Bisaya			Handline	
Pamitin	Tagalog			Pole and line.	
Pamobuan	Iloko		Barricade		
Pamonit	Aklan Bisaya			Pole and line.	
Do	Banton Bisaya			do	
Pamulanguso	Tagalog				Cast net.
Pamulinaw	do		Barricade		
Pamungbong	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Pamuntonan	do			Line	
Pamuraw	do				Gill net.
Pamuraw-buraw	do				Purse seine.
Pana	Tagalog	Spear			
Do	Iloko	do			
Do	Bisaya	do			
Do	Bikol	do			
Do	Ivatan	do			
Panabit	Kuyonon			Squid jig	
Panabol	Bisaya				Gill net.
Panak	do		Fish pot		
Do	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Panakab	do	Cover pot			
Panak-alimango	Kuyonon		Fish pot		
Panaklob	Tagalog				Cover net.
Panada	Bikol		Barricade		
Panadlas	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Panagap	Tagalog				Do.
Panagat	Bikol			Handline	
Do	Aklan Bisaya			do	
Do	Kuyonon				Drag seine.
Do	Sebu Bisaya	Gaff			
Panalibot	do				Gill net.
Panalikop	Batangas Tagalog				Ring net.
Panalipot	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Panambakol	Batangas Tagalog				Ring net.
Panamban	Tagalog				Cast net.
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Panamban-palong-palong	do				Bag net.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Panaon	Aklan Bisaya		Barricade		
Panara	Bikol				Gill net.
Panarukoy	Iloko				Do.
Panaruyan	Ivatan			Pole and line.	
Panawasig	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Panki	Bikol				Do.
Do	do				Drag seine.
Pandomuot	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Panera	Bisaya-Spanish		do		
Panga	Aklan Bisaya	Hook			
Pangabasi	Iloko				Gill net.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Do	Kampampangan				Do.
Pangaber	Iloko				Do.
Pang-aber	do				Do.
Pang-agwas	Sebu Bisaya-Spanish				Do.
Pangahig	Tagalog	Rake or dredge.			
Pangal	Maranaw		Fish pot		
Pang-alang-alang	do		Fish corral		
Do	Bisaya		do		
Pang-alangan	Tagalog				Cast net.
Pang-alimasag	do				Drift net.
Pangaling	Aklan Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Pang-aliso	Iloko				Gill net.
Pang-apta	Batangas Tagalog				Push net.
Pangasag	Aklan Bisaya	Spear			
Pang-asohos	Tagalog				Gill net.
Pangaw	Sebu Bisaya		Fish pot		
Pang-awa	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Iloko				Do.
Pangawil	Tagalog			Handline	
Do	Aklan Bisaya			do	
Pangay	do		Fish pot		
Pangbakoko	Tagalog				Cast net.
Do	do				Gill net.
Pangdomudot	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Pangdugarog	Tagalog				Gill net.
Pangdulis	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Pangduhay	Tagalog				Cast net.
Pangdulong	do		Fish trap		
Panggal	Bisaya		Fish pot		
Panggalato	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Bikol		do		
Panggalatok	Palanan		do		
Panggay	Aklan Bisaya		Fish pot		
Panggilid	Bisaya				Purse seine.
Panggutob	Sebu Bisaya			Lines	
Panghalubaybay	Tagalog				Cast net.
Panghaol-haol	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Panghasa-hasa	Tagalog				Ring net.
Panghilot	Bukidnon	Snare			
Panghipon	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Panghoya	do				Gill net.
Pang-igat	do	Gaff			
Pang-ilak	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Pang-ilaw	do				Push net.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Pang-isan	Sebu Bisaya			Lines	
Panglambang	Tagalog				Gill net.
Panglamok	do				Cast net.
Panglawlaw	Tagalog				Gill net.
Panglinte	Bisaya	Spear			
Pangluob	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Panglumayagan	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Panglurop	Bisaya	do			
Panglusong	Tagalog				Gill net.
Pangmanamsi	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Pangorita	Iloko	Spear			
Pangsanga	Sebu Bisaya	Harpoon			
Pangsilinyasi	Tagalog				Cast net.
Pangsulo	Bisaya	Spear			
Pangtamban	Bikol				Gill net.
Pangti	Samar Bisaya				Drift net.
Pangtrukos	Kabitenyo				Tuck seine.
Pangtunsoy	Tagalog				Cast net.
Pangtukos	do				Tuck seine.
Pang-ugnat	do				Drive-in-net.
Pangulong	do				Stop seine.
Pangutob	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Panibid	Ilongo Bisaya			Troll line	
Panilay	Batangas Tagalog			Handline	
Panilo	Bikol-Tagalog				Dip net.
Panilot	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Paniming	do		Fish pot		
Panindaw	Aklan Bisaya				Crab lift net.
Do	Ilongo Bisaya				Do.
Paningahan	Tagalog				Gill net.
Panintak	Maranaw			Pole and line.	
Panira	Bisaya-Spanish		Fish corral		
Panirikinya	do				Gill net.
Panlamba	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Panlukob	do		Fish corral		Set impounding net.
Panti	Pilipino				Gill net.
Panti-hila-hila	Tagalog				Do.
Panti-malamba	do				Do.
Panti-panapulok	do				Do.
Panti-pangibas	do				Do.
Panting-anod	Bikol-Tagalog				Drift net.
Do	Tagalog				Do.
Panting-lawlaw	do				Gill net.
Panting-palipad	do				Drift net.
Panting-pang-alimasag	do				Do.
Panting-pangbanak	Batangas Tagalog				Gill net.
Panting-pangkanduli	Tagalog				Gill net.
Panting-pangdalag	do				Do.
Panting-pangdangat	do				Do.
Panting-panglumahan	do				Do.
Panting-pangmanamsi	do				Do.
Panting-pangtagan	do				Do.
Panting-pangtanigi	do				Do.
Panting-pukot	do				Drag seine.
Panti-pang-alimasag	do				Drift net.
Panti-pangbakoko	do				Do.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Panti-panglumahan	Tagalog				Drift net.
Panti-pangsabalo	do				Do.
Panti-pangtanigi	do				Do.
Pantukos	do				Tuck seine.
Pantulingan	Batangas Tagalog				Ring net.
Pantunton	Aklan Bisaya			Handline	
Panubidsubid	Sebu Bisaya			Troll line	
Panukot	Tagalog	Hook			
Panudsod	do				Push net.
Panugpo	do		Fish shelter		
Panuyo	Bisaya	Spear			
Panyambo	Aklan Bisaya			Troll line	
Do	Banton Bisaya			do	
Parangli	Maranaw-Spanish			Longline	
Parangre	Bisaya-Spanish			do	
Paranhe	do			do	
Paranyaki	Pangasinan				Drift net.
Parayray	do		Fish corral		Drag seine.
Pareng	Iloko		Fish pot		
Do	Ibanag		do		
Parigdig	Pangasinan				Lift net.
Paril	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Parisak	Ibanag		Fish trap		Dip net.
Parispis	Iloko				Lift net.
Parisris	do				Drive-in-net.
Parukdok	Pangasinan			Pole and line.	
Parugmon	Banton Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Pasabal	Kapampangan		Fish corral		
Do	Tagalog		do		
Pasabal-laot	do		do		
Pasabal-tabi	do		do		
Pasabang	Iloko		Fish trap		
Pasabing	do		Fish corral		
Do	Pangasinan		do		
Pasabing-duble	Pangasinan-Spanish		do		
Pasabing-ordinaryo	do		do		
Pasabing-sa-balank	Pangasinan		do		
Pasabing-sa-malaga	do		do		
Pasabing-sensilyo	do		do		
Pasaki	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Pasaking	Ibanag		do		
Pasadsaran	Tagalog		do		
Pasagad	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Pasagka	Bikol		do		
Pasaging	Ibanag		do		
Pasalambang	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Pasalugki	Iloko		Barricade		
Pasalugi	do		do		
Pasbang	Pangasinan		Fish trap		
Pasbang-duble	Pangasinan-Spanish		do		
Pasbang-sensilyo	do		do		
Paserser	Iloko				Drive-in-net.
Pasgong	Sebu Bisaya		Fish trap		
Pasikarod	Iloko		Barricade		
Pasol	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Pasol-lambo	do			Troll line	
Pasol-palangri	do			Longline	
Pasol-pangutob	do			Handline	

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Pasudsod	Iloko			Longline	
Pasugki	do		Barricade		
Pasurong	do		do		
Pasursor	do			Longline	
Patakiyob	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Patalang	Bikol				Gill net.
Pataob	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Patapat	Pangasinan		Fish shelter		
Pataw	Sebu Bisaya			Line	
Pataya	Iloko		Barricade		
Pateng	do		Fish pot		
Patibok	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Patibog	do				Gill net.
Patibong	do		Fish trap		
Do	Banton-Bisaya		do		
Patigbi	Ilongo Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Patubog	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Patukba	do			Pole and line.	
Patuktok	Iloko			do	
Patudan	Pangasinan			do	
Patulid	do		Barricade		
Patulid-kileb	do		do		
Patuloy	Bisaya				Gill net.
Patunkad	Samal			Handline	
Do	Taw Sug			do	
Paturaw	Pangasinan			Pole and line.	
Do	Iloko			do	
Paugmad	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Maranaw		do		
Payakyak	Pangasinan		do		
Payaan	Aklan Bisaya		do		
Payaw	Sebu Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Penir	Pangasinan		Fish corral		
Pika	Iloko			Handline	
Pidpid	Bikol				Filter net.
Pilangre	Dabawenyo			Longline	
Pinalusad	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Piner	Pangasinan		do		
Do	Sambal		do		
Pingi	Iloko		Barricade		
Pinid	Batangas Tagalog				Trap net.
Pinit	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Pipis	do				Drive-in-net.
Pisga	Iloko	Spear or harpoon			
Do	Pangasinan	do			
Plaan	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		
Populitin	Pangasinan		do		
Puket	Iloko				Filter net.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Pukot	Pilipino				Drag seine.
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Tsabakano				Scoop seine.
Do	Batangas Tagalog				Purse seine.
Pukot-alangan	Tagalog				Drag seine.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Pukot-anod	Sebu Bisaya				Drift net.
Pukot-asan	Kapampangan				Drag seine.
Pukot-bangsi	Sebu Bisaya				Purse seine.
Pukot-barimbaw	Tagalog				Drag seine.
Pukot-basnig	Sebu Bisaya				Bag net.
Pukot-binatoan	do				Round haul seine.
Pukot-kanduli	Tagalog				Tuck seine.
Pukot-kasig	Samal				Gill net.
Pukot-kayagkag	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Pukot-dalag	Tagalog				Tuck seine.
Pukot-gilid	do				Do.
Pukot-lamba	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Pukot-laot	Tagalog				Tuck seine.
Do	Batangas Tagalog				Do.
Pukot-libgaw	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Pukot-likom-likom	do				Drive-in-net.
Pukot-likos	do				Gill net.
Pukot-likos-bato	do				Reef seine.
Pukot-mamarungoy	do				Stop seine.
Pukot-mamangsi	do				Purse seine.
Pukot-mangsi	do				Do.
Pukot-mubgas	do				Gill net.
Pukot-padlas	do				Do.
Pukot-padumog	do				Do.
Pukot-pahubas	do				Filter net.
Pukot-pamalo	do				Gill net.
Pukot-pamalubalo-kayagkag	do				Do.
Pukot-pamangsi	do				Purse seine.
Pukot-pamarungoy	do				Do.
Pukot-pamaubgas	do				Gill net.
Pukot-pamubgas	do				Do.
Pukot-pamulinaw	do				Drag seine.
Pukot-pamuraw	do				Round haul seine.
Pukot-panalawasig	do				Gill net.
Pukot-panamban	do				Round haul seine.
Pukot-pang-araw	Batangas Tagalog				Ring net.
Pukot-pang-awa	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Pukot-pangdalag	Tagalog				Ring net.
Pukot-panggab-i	Batangas Tagalog				Purse seine.
Pukot-panggilid	do				Drag seine.
Pukot-panghagumaa	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Pukot-panghaol-haol	do				Gill net.
Pukot-pangmiralya	Batangas Tagalog				Purse seine.
Pukot-panlamba	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Pukot-panulingan	Batangas Tagalog				Tuck seine.
Pukot-panumbok	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Pukot-paro	Kapampangan				Filter net.
Pukot-pataan	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Pukot-sa-mudgas	do				Gill net.
Pukot-taktak	do				Drag seine.
Pugad	Kapampangan		Fish shelter		
Pugad-dalag	Tagalog		do		
Pugad-pugad	do		do		
Punor	Sambal		Fish corral		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Punot	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Do	Kuyonon		do		
Punupon	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Puot	do		Barricade		
Do	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Pupok	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Do	Ibanag		do		
Pusil-pusil	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Putos	Bikol				Drag seine.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
R					
Ragunot	Samar Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Rama	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Ramahe	do		do		
Rama tinarikan	do		do		
Rantaw	Maranaw				Gill net.
Raway	do			Longline	
Raya	Samar Bisaya				Cast net.
Rede	Tsabakano				Drag seine; scoop seine.
Rineppet	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Rugmon	Banton Bisaya		do		
S					
Sabay	Bikol		Fish corral		
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Sabukol	Pangasinan				Cast net.
Sabor	Sebu Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Sakag	Tagalog				Push net.
Do	do				Skimming net.
Sakdit	Ivatan				Pull net.
Saklit	do				Push net.
Do	do				Drag seine.
Do	Kapampangan				Push net.
Saklitan	Tagalog		Fish corral		
Saksakaw	Iloko				Drag seine.
Saksaklang	do				Do.
Sakwal	Samar Bisaya				Tuck seine.
Sakwat	Tagalog				Push net.
Sakyaw	Sambal				Drift net.
Do	Iloko				Do.
Sakyod	Tagalog				Drag seine.
Sakyor	do				Do.
Sada	Bikol		Barricade; fish corral.		
Sadeng	Iloko				Gill net.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Sadeng-pamaramban	do				Do.
Sadeng-pammilis	do				Gill net.
Sagad	Sebu Bisaya				Scoop seine.
Do	Iloko	Rake			
Sagangat	Sebu Bisaya	Harpoon			
Sagap	Iloko				Drag net.
Do	do				Drive-in-net.
Do	Sambal				Push net.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Sagap	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
Sagap-aramang	Iloko				Do.
Sagap-kon-pataray	do				Drive-in-net.
Sagap-duron-duron	do				Push net.
Sagap-dusdos	do				Do.
Sagkad	Bikol		Fish corral		
Sagiwsiw	Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Sagop	Sebu Bisaya		Barricade		
Sagudsod	Kapampangan	Scoop			
Saguysoy	do				Drive-in-net.
Sahakeb	Ivatan				Dip net.
Sahapang	Samal	Spear			
Do	Taw Sug	do			
Sahid	Bisaya				Drag seine.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Sahid-sahid	Sebu Bisaya				Skimming net.
Sahid-salibut	do				Drift net.
Sahid-sinurambaw	do				Drive-in-net.
Sahuran	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		
Sain-sain	Sebu Bisaya				Round haul seine.
Sala	Tagalog				Filter net.
Salakab	do	Cover pot			
Do	Bisaya	do			
Salambaw	Tagalog				Lever net.
Do	Pangasinan				Lift net.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Do	Bikol-Tagalog				Do.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
Salambaw-basnig	Bikol				Bag net.
Salambaw-buton	Pangasinan				Lift net.
Salambaw-inalong	do				Do.
Salambaw-parigdig	do				Do.
Salanguwang	Iloko		Fish pot		
Salap	Pilipino				Drag seine.
Do	Tagalog				Dip net and skimming net.
Do	Sambal				Lift net.
Do	Batangas Tagalog				Push net.
Salapang	Bisaya	Spear			
Do	Tagalog	do			
Salap-balaw	Bikol				Drag seine.
Salap-hipon	Tagalog				Do.
Salibot	Bisaya				Gill net.
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Do	Tagalog-Bikol				Filter net.
Salilo	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		
Salimpukot	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Saliwsiw	Bikol	Rake			
Do	Banton Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Do.
Salok	Tagalog				Dip net.
Salubang	Kuyonon	Spear			
Do	Aklan Bisaya	do			
Salungat	Subanon		Fish corral		
Saluran	Bisaya		do		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Salwag	Igorot				Cast net.
Salyang	Pangasinan				Crab lift net.
Salyang	Iloko		Fish pot		
Sampay	Maranaw				Tuck seine; gill net.
Sankal	Bikol				Push net.
Saneb	Iloko		Barricade		Cast net.
Sangab	Sebu Bisaya				Round haul seine.
Sangat	do		Fish corral		
Sapang	Samal	Spear			
Do	Taw Sug	do			
Sapang-kon-antipara	Sebu Bisaya	do			
Saplad	Pilipino				Filter net.
Do	Tagalog		Barricade		
Saplad-para-alamang	do				Filter net.
Saplar	Iloko				Do.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Sapyar	Ibanag				Do.
Sapyaw	Pilipino				Round haul seine.
Do	Batangas Tagalog				Gill net.
Do	Bikol				Drive-in-net.
Do	Bikol and Bikol-Tagalog.		Fish shelter		Skimming net.
Sapyaw-kon-luses	Bisaya-Spanish				Round haul seine.
Sapyaw-de-kuerdas	Samar Bisaya-Spanish.				Do.
Sapyaw-lawag	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Sapyaw-lawagan	do				Do.
Sapyaw-ordinaryo	do				Do.
Sapyaw-sa-boya	Bikol-Spanish		Fish shelter		Skimming net.
Sapyaw-sa-gilid	Bikol				Dip net.
Sapyaw-sa-hapon	Sebu Bisaya				Japanese round haul seine.
Sara	Bikol-Spanish		Barricade		
Sarabay	Kuyonon				Push net.
Sarading	do		Fish trap		
Sarap	Bisaya				Drag seine.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Do	Kuyonon				Do.
Do	Iloko		Barricade		
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Sarap-banata	Bisaya				Drag seine.
Sarap-para-balat	Samar Bisaya				Do.
Sarap-para-hipon	do				Do.
Sarap-sa-balanak	Bikol				Drag seine.
Sarap-sa-balaw	do				Do.
Sarapang	do	Spear			
Sarawsaw	Ilongo Bisaya				Lift net.
Sarep	Iloko		Barricade		
Sarlwsiw	Pangasinan				Drive-in-net.
Sasad	Iloko				Do.
Sawayan	Ilongo Bisaya				Drag net.
Sawsaw	Taw Sug				Dip net.
Do	Samal				Do.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Sayanggong	Iloko				Round haul seine.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Sayanggong-sapyaw	Iloko				Do.
Sayap	Banton Bisaya				Drag seine.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Do.
Saykit	Tagalog				Do.
Sayding	Iloko			Jigger	
Sayok	Ibanag				Lift net.
Sayod	Aklan Bisaya				Drag net.
Do	Iloko				Filter net.
Sayot	do				Lift net.
Sayring	Pangasinan				Trawl net.
Sayudsod	Iloko				Push net.
Sayursor	Sambal				Do.
Seket	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Sellem	Iloko				Crab lift net.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Serada	Bisaya-Spanish		Barricade		
Sera-sera	Ilongo Bisaya Spanish		Fish corral		
Sibat	Tagalog	Spear			
Do	Bisaya	do			
Sibbing	Iloko		Barricade		
Sibid-sibid	Tagalog			Troll line	
Do	Bikol			do	
Do	Bisaya			do	
Sibot	Tagalog				Dip net.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Do.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
Siklong	Pangasinan		Fish trap		
Sikpaw	Pilipino				Dip net.
Sikpaw-pamangsi	Sebu Bisaya				Do.
Sigay	Iloko				Gill net.
Do	Sambal				Do.
Sigay-palayupoy	Iloko				Drift net.
Sigay-sa-awa	do				Do.
Sigin	Pilipino				Scoop seine.
Sigpaw	Bisaya				Dip net.
Do	Bikol-Tagalog				Do.
Sihod	Sebu Bisaya	Scoop			Do.
Siid	Tagalog		Fish-pot-like trap.		
Do	Pangasinan		do		
Siir	Sambal		do		
Do	do			Pole and line.	
Siir-na-alalo	do			do	
Siir-na-paltat	do			do	
Silew	Pangasinan			do	
Silhig	Banton Bisaya		Fish trap		
Silo	Tagalog	Snare			
Do	Bikol				Dip net.
Silot	Pangasinan				Tuck seine.
Do	Iloko				Gill net.
Sima	Batangas Tagalog				Dip net.
Do	Tagalog	Cover pot			
Sinapyaw	Ilongo Bisaya				Round haul seine.

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Sindok	Samar Bisaya				Skimming net.
Sinipete	Tagalog Spanish		Fish corral		
Sinog-an	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Sinsoro	Pilipino-Spanish				Drag seine.
Sinsoro-hapones	do				Drive-in-net.
Sinsoro-panalikop	Batangas Tagalog-Spanish.				Purse seine.
Sinsoro-pangdayo	Batangas Tagalog				Drag seine.
Sinsoro-panggilid	do				Do.
Sintak	Sebu Bisaya			Pole and line.	
Sintsoro	Sebu Bisaya-Spanish				Beach seine.
Sinudlay	Subanon		Fish corral		
Sipayot	Iloko				Dip net.
Sira	Ilongo Bisaya-Spanish		Fish corral		
Do	Aklan Bisaya-Spanish		do		
Sisilo	Ivatan				Gill net.
Siwasiw	Pangasinan			Pole and line.	
Sodsod	Bisaya				Push net.
Solambaw	Samar Bisaya				Lift net.
Solero	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Songkit	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Sowal	Samar Bisaya				Tuck seine.
Subid-subid	Sebu Bisaya			Troll line	
Sukob	Tagalog				Cover net.
Sukob-ayungin	do				Do.
Sukob-kanduli	do				Do.
Sukob-dalag	do				Do.
Sukod	Kampampangan				Do.
Sudsod	Bisaya				Push net.
Sugabaw	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Sulambaw	Samar Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Sulambaw-sin-asta	do				Lift net.
Sulong	Batangas Tagalog				Push net.
Sulyang	Tagalog		Fish pot		
Sunggapong	Iloko				Dip net.
Sungya	Bisaya	Scoop			
Surambaw	do				Drive-in-net.
Do	Bikol				Do.
Surambaw-hapones	Bisaya-Spanish				Do.
Surambaw-paligid	Ilongo Bisaya				Do.
T					
Taan	Bikol		Barricade		
Do	Bisaya		do		
Do	Sebu Bisaya			Longline	
Taba	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Tabak	Iloko				Drag seine.
Tabag	Ibanag				Do.
Tabal	Pangasinan				Gill net.
Do	do				Drag seine.
Tabal-kon-bato	do				Gill net.
Tabal-kon-paltaw	do				Do.
Tabal-grande	Pangasinan-Spanish				Drag seine.
Tabal-pikinyo	do				Do.
Tabar	Pangasinan				Drift net.
Taba-taba	Aklan Bisaya		Fish corral		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Tabon	Bisaya		Fish pot		
Tabukol	Iloko				Cast net.
Tabukol-areb	do				Do.
Tabukol-baybay	do				Do.
Tabukol-karayan	do				Do.
Tabukol-pamaltat	do				Do.
Tabukol-panaaw	do				Do.
Tabukol-panarayan	do				Do.
Tabukol-pang-ayungin	do				Do.
Tabukol-pangdalag	do				Do.
Takib	Tagalog				Filter net.
Takibo	do				Drag seine.
Takilis	do		Fish trap		
Do	do				Drive-in-net.
Takis	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish corral		
Takit	Iloko				Dip net.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Taklob	Ilongo Bisaya	Cover pot			
Do	Sebu Bisaya				Cast net.
Tako	Iloko	Dredge			
Taksay	Pilipino				Trawl net.
Do	Aklan Bisaya				Drag seine.
Takwit	Ibanag				Dip net.
Takyaw	do				Round haul seine.
Taga	Sambal		Fish corral		
Do	Sebu Bisaya	Spear			
Tagaban	Iloko	Scoop			
Tagabang	do		Fish corral		
Do	Tagalog-Bikol		do		
Tagad	Ilongo Bisaya	Spade			
Tagara	Ibanag				Drag seine.
Tagata	Bisaya				Do.
Tagon	Ilongo Bisaya			Handline	
Tagulanglang	Sebu Bisaya				Drag seine.
Tain	Tagalog		Fish pot		
Taing	do		do		
Talabog	do		Fish-pot-like trap		
Talakeb	Pangasinan	Cover pot			
Talakob	Tagalog				Purse seine.
Talakop	do				Do.
Talakop-sa-gilid	do				Do.
Talapang-de-balat	Pangasinan-Spanish	Hook			
Talik	Magindanaw		Fish corral		
Tallakeb	Iloko	Cover pot			
Talunton	Bisaya			Handline	
Tamang	Ibanag				Drag seine.
Tamba	Sebu Bisaya				Trap net.
Tambak	Bikol		Barricade		
Do	Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Tambog	do				Gill net.
Tambon	Ilongo Bisaya		Fish shelter		
Tambong	Bikol		do		
Taming	Sebu Bisaya		Fish pot		
Tampuli	Samar Bisaya	Spear			
Tankob	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Tangab	Ilongo Bisaya				Filter net.
Tangkop	Bisaya		Fish corral		

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Tanggar	Iloko				Filter net.
Tango	do				Tuck seine.
Taon	Aklan Bisaya		Fish pot		
Taon-kinaban	Bisaya		do		
Taon-ligid	do		do		
Tapangan	Tagalog		do		
Do	Pangasinan		do		
Do	Sambal		do		
Tapsay	Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Do	Maranaw				Do.
Do	Iloko				Trawl net.
Do	Pangasinan				Do.
Tarangutong	Iloko		Fish shelter		
Tarapang	do	Spear			
Taraya	Moro				Cast net.
Do	Bisaya				Do.
Tarek	do		Fish corral		Filter net.
Do	Magindanaw		do		
Tarek	Sambal		do		
Tatasay	Iloko				Trawl net.
Tatasay-tirong	do				Do.
Taunton	Sebu Bisaya			Handline	
Taya	Iloko		Barricade		
Tayog	do				Lift net.
Teg	do				Dip net.
Do	Ibanag				Do.
Telalakal	Kapampangen		Fish trap		
Tellem	do				Crab lift net.
Tete	Samar Bisaya	Pick			
Tikpaw	Ilongo Bisaya				Dip net.
Tiksal	Tagalog	Spear			
Tigaanan	Aklan Bisaya			Pole and line.	
Tigbi	Ilongo Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Tigpaw	Tagalog				Dip net.
Tigsal	do	Spear			
Tiid	Iloko				Drag seine.
Tilay	Tagalog			Handline	
Timing	Bisaya		Fish pot		
Tinagala	Maranaw		Fish corral		
Do	Bisaya		do		
Tinagalog	Sebu Bisaya		do		
Tinumpang	Samar Bisaya				Gill net.
Tinures-pahubas	do		Fish corral		
Tipsay	Sebu Bisaya				Drive-in-net.
Tirador	Kuyonon-Spanish	spear			
Trapang	Iloko	do			
Tsintsoro	Pilipino-Spanish				Drag seine.
Tuad	Iloko				Do.
Tubog	Batangas Tagalog			Handline	
Tued	Iloko				Drag seine.
Tuel	Pangasinan		Fish corral		
Tulbong	Samar Bisaya				Cast net.
Tulis	Bisaya		Fish corral		
Tulokutok	Palanan				Drive-in-net.
Tumbok	Sebu Bisaya				Gill net.
Tunda	Samal			Troll line	

Vernacular names	Dialects	Classification			
		Nontextile devices		Textile devices	
		Hand instruments	Barriers and traps	Lines	Nets
Tungaltaw	Iloko			Handline	
Do	do			Pole and line.	
Tungkob	Samal		Fish pot		
Tuwitang	do			Longline	
Tunton	Aklan Bisaya			Handline	
Tuyongan	Ivatan			do	
Tuyotuyan	do				Dip net.
U					
Udaod	Iloko				Lift net.
Ugmad	Samar Bisaya		Fish corral		
Ugnat	Tagalog				Drive-in-net.
Ulang-ulang	Sebu Bisaya			Squid jig	
Do	Samal			do	
Umang	Tagalog		Fish trap		
Unasan	Bisaya		Barricade		
Unay	do		Fish corral		
Do	Bikol		do		
Unosin	Ivatan			Troll line	
Utase	Pilipino-Hapones				Beam trawl.
W					
Wangayan	Sebu Bisaya		Fish corral		
Waswas	do		do		
Wisawisan	Iloko			Pole and line.	
Y					
Yako	Tagalog				Dredge net.
Yada	Banton Bisaya				Cast net.
Yagpit	Aklan Bisaya		Fish trap		
Yambo	do			Troll line	
Do	Banton Bisaya			do	
Yaya	Aklan Bisaya				Cast net.

Part V. GLOSSARY OF PHILIPPINE FISHING GEAR

A

abang (Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed near a river mouth. It is designed with two wings and two collecting pounds or cribs, but has no leader. It is larger than a bunuhan (Tag.), and therefore is set in much deeper water. *Synonyms:* Bunuhan (Tag.); tagabang (Ilk.; Tag.-Bik.); baklad-balango (Kap.).

aboy-bating (Bikol).—A tuck seine operated during the dark of the moon for catching silinyasi (small sardines). A cordon of small boats scares or drives the fish into the bag with the aid of light. *Synonyms:* Pantukos (Tag.); pangtrukos (Kab.).

agahid (Samar Bisaya).—A beach seine of either sinamay or cotton netting. *Synonyms:* Sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.); salap (Bis.; Bik.; Tag.).

agila (Tagalog-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral in Manila Bay. Placed in water about 3 or 4 fathoms deep, it is provided with a leader to a semicircular enclosure. The two opposite and tapering ends of the enclosure lead into two pounds. *Synonyms:* Agila-baybayin (Tag.-Sp.); baklad-panggilid (Tag.); angkla (Tag.-Sp.); baklad-gilid (Tag.).

agila-baybayin (Tagalog-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral constructed not far from shore in Navotas, Rizal Province, in Manila Bay. *Synonyms:* Agila (Tag.-Sp.); baklad-panggilid and baklad-gilid (Tag.); angkla (Tag.-Sp.); inangkla (Sam. Bis.).

agoyan (Iloko).—A barricade for catching gobies in rivers. It is made of weeds and leaves, with the collecting portion fashioned of a blanketlike cotton net. This gear is operated with a scareline. *Synonym:* Aguyan (Ilk.).

aguyan (Iloko).—A combination barricade and drive-in-net for catching ipon (young gobies) in rivers of northern Luzon. *Synonym:* Agoyan (Ilk.).

alang (Pangasinan).—A lever net similar to the salambaw (Tag.) which consists of a large dip net attached to two bamboo cross pieces. It is lowered and raised by a leverlike boom stepped to a bamboo raft.

alas-na-kupas (Bikol-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral set in about 7 feet of water in San Miguel Bay for catching shrimp. The name is derived from its ground plan, which resembles the shape of the ace of hearts of the Spanish playing card. *Synonyms:* Pamasayan (Bik.); natural and ordinaryo (Bik.-Sp.).

alkabos (Tagalog-Spanish; Kapampangan-Spanish).—A fish spear or harpoon used in catching dalag as the fish appear at the surface to breathe. Energy is furnished by a bowlike device mounted on a wooden stock. A three-pronged shaft, with either detachable or non-detachable blades, is fitted into a groove on the upper surface of the stock. *Synonym:* Arkabus (Tag.-Sp.).

ale (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net hung like a curtain from the outriggers of a lighted boat to catch slightly stunned (poisoned) fish. It is generally made of cotton twine knitted with a mesh of ¾-inch, stretched.

amba (Ilongo Bisaya).—A barricade constructed in rivers and brooks for catching mullet and other fish migrating downstream. It is made of split-bamboo matting and stones and has an inclined landing platform of split bamboo.

ambak (Bikol).—A movable fish corral with two long wings and a collecting pound. The fish are caught during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Sabay (Bik.); pahubas (Bis.); pahibas (Tag.).

ambulante (Tagalog-Spanish).—A fish corral with a fish pot as the collecting device, instead of the conventional collecting crib or pound, which fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); sabay (Bik.); pahibas (Tag.).

ampas (Bisaya).—A fish corral consisting of two wings without a leader. A bubo (fish pot) or a pukot (seine) forms the collecting portion. Capture of fish is effected during receding tide.

ampis (Bisaya).—A filter net of sinamay (abaka cloth) for catching small shrimp in very shallow tidal waters. When used at sea from a banca, it becomes a tuck seine for catching alamang (small shrimp).

angkla (Tagalog-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral similar to the agila (Tag.-Sp.).

anod (Bisaya).—Drift nets in general, for catching different kinds of fish.

anod-pamili (Maranaw).—A drift net used in Lake Lanao for catching mullet.

anod-pangawa (Sebu Bisaya).—A drift net used in catching awa (spawning bangos).

ansad (Bikol).—A river fish corral for catching eels. It has a landing platform and is constructed across the streams.

ansag (Sambal).—A barricade with a bamboo landing platform which is used in rivers for catching small fish, especially gobies. *Synonym:* Asar (Ilk.).

ansag (Bikol).—A fish corral similar to the palukso (Tag.), which is provided with a landing platform where the catch is collected. *Synonym:* Ansad (Bik.).

antol (Sebu Bisaya).—A barricade of stones used in coral reef fishing. The fish are caught after they have been stranded in the enclosed space during the receding tide.

aplos (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used with a scareline.

aranas (Bisaya-Spanish).—A jig with one or more series of barbless hooks at one end for catching squids. The gear is jerked occasionally while being towed by a banca. *Synonym:* Aranyas (Bis.-Sp.).

aranyas (Bisaya-Spanish).—A squid jig. *Synonym:* Aranas (Bis.-Sp.).

arkabos (Tagalog Spanish; Kapampangan-Spanish).—A spear or harpoon. *Synonym:* Alkabos (Tag.-Sp.).

arikos (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for catching mullet.

arikos-sa-bato (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for catching fish in coral reefs.

arong (Samar Bisaya).—A fish shelter composed of a pile of twigs, bushes, branches of trees, etc., held in place by bamboo poles stuck into the ground. After impounding the fish and clearing the spot of debris, the catch is collected by various means. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama or ramahe (Ilk.); lama (Pang.).

arpon (Sebu Bisaya Spanish).—A fish harpoon used in Cebu Province for catching large fish such as rays, sharks, and sometimes whales. It is operated by manpower.

asad (Iloko).—A cover pot used to cover fish, especially dalag. It consists of a cylindrical device made of bamboo splints and has no nonreturn valve. Also, it has a wide lower opening and a much smaller upper opening, and the catch is retrieved by hand through the latter. *Synonym:* Salakab (Tag.).

asar (Iloko).—A barricade constructed of mud and gravel across rivers in northern Luzon for catching small fish, especially gobies, on their downstream migration. The collecting device at the center of the gate has a platform of woven bamboo with a dam of banana stalks above it, and an enclosure below where the fish are caught. It differs from the patulid (Ilk.) in the type and location of the collecting device employed.

asog (Ilongo Bisaya).—A type of fish corral used in Panay Island. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.).

ataraya (Tsabakano; Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—An adapted Spanish term for cast nets of various sizes and specifications. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.); tabukol (Ilk.); lala (Samb.); sabukol (Pang.); esparabel (Bis.-Sp.; Iban-Sp.).

ataraya-panamban (Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—A cast net for catching tamban (sardines; *Sardinella longiceps* and *Sardinella sirm*).

ataraya-pangguno (Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—A cast net for catching guno (silversides).

atob (Ilongo Bisaya).—A barricade of stones used in coral reef fishing. *Synonyms:* Atog (Il. Bis.); antol (Seb. Bis.).

atog (Ilongo Bisaya).—A barricade of stones used in coral reef fishing. *Synonyms:* Antol (Seb. Bis.); atob (Il. Bis.).

atol (Kuyonon).—A fish corral of one or two chambers, made of split bamboo matting, which is from 6 to 9 feet deep. The outside is reinforced with piles of rocks.

B

babaw-on (Ilongo Bisaya).—A term for fish pots in Libacao, Capiz Province. *Synonym:* Taon (Bis.).

babhas (Sebu Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral which filters the catch during receding tide. *Synonym:* Pahubas and pabhas (Bis.).

bakikong (Tagalog).—A small, heart-shaped, potlike trap for catching hito (clariid catfish). Strong smelling bait is used to attract the fish. The gear is made of split bamboo matting, 3- by 1½-feet, and has a nonreturn device. *Synonyms:* Siid, umang, and dakikong (Tag.); tarik (Ilk.).

baklad (Tagalog; Sambal; Kapampangan).—A set trap or corral of bamboo mattings or chicken wire arranged to form chambers. It has two wings generally with, but sometimes without, a long leader. It is designed as a guiding barrier with an intricate system of successive enclosures, which make entrance easy, but exit difficult. *Synonyms:* Bunuan (Sam. Bis.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); punot (Il. Bis.); bungsod (Seb. Bis.); bunsol (Sa.).

baklad-alangan (Tagalog).—A fish corral in Laguna de Bay which is set in the middle depths between the deep fish corrals and the very shallow ones.

baklad-bakuod (Batangas Tagalog).—A type of fish corral of the pangalato type having angular chambers. It was introduced into Balayan Bay by the Cavite fishermen. *Synonym:* Panggalato (Sam. Bis.; Bik.).

baklad-balango (Kapampangan).—A river fish corral with two wings and collecting cribs, but without a leader. *Synonyms:* Bunuhan (Tag.); abang (Tag.).

baklad-bukana (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed near mouths of rivers in Batangas Province.

baklad-gayarin (Tagalog).—A fish corral in Manila Bay constructed in 9-fathom depth.

baklad-gilid (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral in Manila Bay constructed about 50 yards from shore. In Laguna de Bay, the term refers to a corral with only one collecting pound. *Synonym:* Agila-baybayin (Tag.-Sp.).

baklad-laot (Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral. In Laguna de Bay it is constructed in depths of 2 to 3 fathoms, and in Manila Bay, 3 to 9 fathoms.

baklad-madalang (Tagalog).—A fish corral in Bataan Province for catching larger species such as snappers, groupers, porgies, and cavallas. It is made with widely-spaced matting.

baklad-malamba (Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral similar to baklad-laot (Tag.).

baklad-malimit (Tagalog).—A fish corral operated in Bataan Province for catching small fish such as anchovies and sardines. Narrowly-spaced mattings are used.

baklad-paktang (Tagalog).—A fish corral used in Bataan Province.

baklad-paglibis (Kapampangan).—A shallow-water fish corral of the agila type. *Synonym:* Agila-baybayin (Tag.).

baklad-palapad (Tagalog).—A fish corral made to fish during the ebbing tide as the fish migrate back to the deeper waters. It is constructed with two long wings and a collecting crib, and during high tide it is set parallel, or almost parallel, to the coastline.

baklad-pandak (Batangas Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral used in Batangas and Balayan Bays for catching species of fish that travel in schools.

baklad-pangbukana (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed in Lake Taal near the mouth of its outlet into the Pansipit River.

baklad-panggilid (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral constructed near the shore in Manila Bay. *Synonym:* Baklad-gilid (Tag.).

baklad-pang-ilog (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed in rivers, especially in the Pansipit River, for catching migratory fish.

baklad-pangmalalim (Batangas Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral in Balayan and Batangas Bays for catching tuna, mackerel, and other large pelagic species. The leader is not necessarily constructed toward the shore as is normally done, but is set so as to intercept the natural movement of these species in a particular locality.

baklad-pangwawa (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed in Balayan and Batangas Bays near mouths of rivers for catching migratory fish.

baklad-pansipit (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral in the Pansipit River which catches fish from Lake Taal by intercepting them on their seaward migration. It is designed with two wings and a series of collecting chambers leading into a live-box brailing crib. The gear has no leader.

baklad-salukan (Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed in deeper water near Bataan in Manila Bay. It is provided with a collecting pound or crib from which the catch is brailed by dip nets.

baklad-salukil (Kapampangan).—Kapampangan or Pampango term for fish corrals in Manila Bay from which the catch is collected by dip nets. *Synonyms:* Baklad-salukin (Tag.); baklad-salukan (Tag.).

baklad-salukin (Tagalog).—A Bataan term for baklad-salukan.

baklad-siid (Tagalog).—A small shallow-water fish corral in Laguna de Bay similar to baklad-gilid (Tag.).

baklad-wawa (Batangas Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed near river mouths in Batangas Province. *Synonym:* Baklad-pangwawa (Bat. Tag.)

baklar (Banton Bisaya).—A general term for fish corrals among the Visayans in Odiongan, Tablas Island; Simara Island; Maestro de Campo and Banton Islands, Romblon Province. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); bungsod (Seb. Bis.); bunsol (Sa.).

bakod (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish corral in Negros Occidental Province.

bakusad (Ilongo Bisaya).—A river fish-corral consisting of two diverging wings of split bamboo matting supported by wooden posts. The collecting pound, 2 by 2 feet, is a somewhat square chamber and serves as a live-box.

bakutot (Tagalog).—A triangular floating potlike trap used in Mindoro Province. This trap measures 12 to 15 feet at base and top, and 18 feet in height. Its walls and floor are of bamboo matting, and it has a non-return valve. A bamboo raft, which is anchored by rattan lines tied to a big rock, keeps the trap afloat. *Synonym:* Bukatot (Tayabas Tag.).

badlas (Sebu Bisaya).—A set gill net baited with crushed or ground shrimp. *Synonym:* Padlas (Sam. Bis.).

bahan (Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used for coral reef species. It is made of sinamay and is operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Kayakas (Tag.; Pang.); baling-lukay (Bis.); lukayan and pukot-likom-likom (Seb. Bis.).

bahan (Samar Bisaya).—A fish trap of split bamboo matting used in Kankabatok Bay, Leyte Province. It is operated with a scareline of coconut leaves.

bahan (Bikol).—A drive-in-net for catching coral reef species. Made of sinamay, it is mounted on a triangular bamboo frame and is fished with a long scareline of coconut leaves.

bahid (Bikol).—A drag or beach seine made of cotton netting.

balahan (Bisaya).—A Sebu and Ilongo Bisaya term for a drive-in-net with a scareline of coconut leaves. *Synonym:* Bahan (Sam. Bis.).

balahan-mora (Sebu Bisaya).—A balahan or drive-in-net with a scareline introduced by the Moros into Negros Oriental Province.

balahan-pamalo (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net with scareline for catching balo (garfish) in Negros Oriental Province.

balasnig (Samar Bisaya).—A bag net used for catching surface fish traveling in schools. It is made of either cotton netting or sinamay and is operated during the dark of the moon with the aid of light from sailing bancas. *Synonym:* Basnig (Pil.).

balayan (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral from which the catch is brailed out with a bag net (basnig-like net).

balaybay (Ilongo Bisaya).—A type of fish corral used in Balete, Capiz Province.

balerong (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of fish corral used in Cebu and Zamboanga Provinces. Sometimes the term refers to a live-box.

balhin-balhin (Sebu Bisaya).—A Bohol-Bisaya term for movable fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); balhinon (Seb. Bis.).

balhinon (Sebu Bisaya).—A movable fish corral. *Synonym:* balhinbalhin (Seb. Bis.).

baling (Bisaya).—A general Bisaya term for sinamay drag or beach seines, made with or without bags. *Synonyms:* Baring (Sam. Bis.); pukot (Tag.; Bis.); salap (Bis.); daklis (Ilk.).

balingad-ngad (Tagalog).—A fish corral for taking dalag in Talavera, Nueva Ecija. Built in inland bodies of water, it is designed with two wings, a heart-shaped enclosure, landing platform, and live-box. *Synonym:* Palukso (Tag.).

balingato (Iloko; Ibanag).—A hoop net.

baling-baling (Sebu Bisaya).—A small drag seine made of sinamay.

baling-baling binidbiran (Sebu Bisaya).—A small drag seine of sinamay used in Bohol Province by the fishermen of Biliran Island, Leyte Province.

baling-kasaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine used in Medellin, Cebu Province.

baling-lawod (Sebu Bisaya).—A tuck seine used in Cebu and Bohol Provinces. *Synonym:* Baling-sa-laod (Seb. Bis.).

baling-lukay (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used with a scareline for catching coral reef fish. *Synonyms:* Kayakas (Tag.); bahan (Bis.).

baling-pangbaro-baro (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net with scareline used in Pilar, Cebu Province, for catching baro-baro (damsel fish).

baling-sa-laod (Sebu Bisaya).—A tuck seine. *Synonym:* Baling-lawod (Seb. Bis.).

baling-sinsoro (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine used in Agusan Province.

balirong (Sebu Bisaya).—Either a fish corral or a live-box. *Synonym:* Balerong (Seb. Bis.).

balisasa (Kapampangan).—A large, cone-shaped fish pot for catching dalag and shrimp. About 30 feet long and made of split bamboo, it is set against the current in rivers.

baliwasnan (Batangas Tagalog).—A pole and line used in still fishing along banks of rivers and wharves. *Synonyms:* Binwit (Tag.); biwas (Tag.).

baliwit (Pangasinan; Sambal).—A term for handlines.

balsa (Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish shelter built in the form of a bamboo raft for attracting small fish. These act as bait for larger fish, which are caught in bubos (fish pots) lying on the bottom beneath the shelter.

balumbong (Tagalog).—A fish trap used in Lake Sampaloc for catching dalag and goby. It consists of three one-joint bamboo tubes tied together. Each tube has a hole just above the lower end node, and a retrieving line is attached to the upper node of one tube. The catch is made by intermittently hauling the trap and using a dip net to catch the fish that have entered the tubes through the holes.

baluyboy (Iloko).—A fish corral used in Bangar, La Union Province.

banata (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used for catching mararapad (gizzard shad).

banata (Tsabakano).—A small fish corral in Zamboanga Province which is designed with two wings and a collecting pound and is built at the gates of fish ponds.

banata-pukot (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for catching hardtails. It is made with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched, and is operated from one or two boats.

banatas (Sebu Bisaya).—A small drag seine used in northern Mindanao for catch-small shrimp and bangos fry. It is made of sinamay and measures 10 to 20 feet by 6 to 10 feet. *Synonym:* Sarap-banata (Seb. Bis.).

banate (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Occidental Negros Province.

ban-ay (Ibanag).—Cast nets. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.); tabukol (Ilk.); sabukol (Pang.); ataraya (Sa.); lala (Samb.); esparabel (Bis.-Sp.; Iban.-Sp.).

bangkulong (Kapamangan).—A fish shelter for taking dalag. It is made of bunches of twigs and other debris tied together and anchored or set in inland bodies of water. Fish are impounded by various textile or nontextile devices. In some places in Pampanga this term refers to pits dug along river banks. Entrances to these have wooden trap doors controlled by triggerlike devices. Dalag entering the trap hit the trigger and thereby close the door. Recently this term also has been used to designate a nestlike contraption for catching dalag. This consists of a floored and roofed nest of water hyacinths, 3 feet in diameter, with a side entrance. As the left hand closes the opening, the top of the trap is covered with a framed net, into which the scared fish jump. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); pugad-pugad (Tag.); pugad-dalag (Tag.); rama (Ilk.); pugad (Kap.).

bangon (Batangas Tagalog).—A cylindrical fish pot used in Batangas Province for catching fresh-water shrimp and eels. It is employed as a collecting device in barricade fish shelters made of sand, mud, stones, and debris. Ground roasted maize is used for bait.

banhit (Sebu Bisaya).—A handline used in Argao, Cebu Province.

baniit (Iloko).—A handline used in small scale still fishing. The term also applies to a long pole and line used in fresh-water fishing. In Ilocos Norte Province, it denotes a multiple handline with from five to nine snooded hooks tied to a mainline, sunk by a conelike weight.

banit (Sambal).—A pole and line. *Synonym:* Binwit or biwas (Tag.).

banowit (Pangasinan).—General term for lines.

bantak (Bisaya).—A small, conelike or somewhat cylindrical, baited fish pot submerged in rivers, fishponds, and lakes for catching crabs and shrimp. Made of finely woven bamboo splints, it has a nonreturn valve at the wide opening. The smaller end tapers to a blunt apex which has a plugged opening

through which the catch is removed. A floating retrieving line is attached by means of two rings.

bantak (Iloko).—A deep-sea handline used in commercial fishing. It is provided with two snooded hooks and a sinker and catches large fish. In Ilocos Norte Province the term also refers to a set pole and line, in which the pole is stuck along the river bank with live-frog bait for taking dalag. *Synonym:* Paadag (Ilk.).

bantak (Pangasinan).—A longline. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

bantak-igid (Iloko).—A baited hook attached to a short pole that is set in shallow water in rivers and left to fish unattended for a certain interval before being hauled in. *Synonym:* Paadag (Ilk.).

bantak-taaw (Iloko).—A handline for still fishing in the open sea with the aid of light. *Synonym:* Bantak (Ilk.).

banwar (Iloko).—A cotton filter net for catching shrimp. It is operated in mouths of rivers from a drifting boat.

banwar-rinakitan (Iloko).—A drifting filter net for taking shrimp. Made of sinamay, it is operated from a rakit (raft).

banwit (Bikol; Pangasinan).—A term for handlines.

banwit-pang-abo (Bikol).—A handline for catching abo (croaker) in San Miguel Bay, Camarines Sur Province.

barekbek (Iloko).—A small fish pot for catching udang (fresh-water shrimp), gobies, eels, etc. It is fished with broiled darak (rice bran) or corn husk baits. *Synonym:* Bubo (Ilk.).

barimbaw (Tagalog).—A shallow-water drag seine used in Laguna de Bay for taking dalag. Operated by four or five men, it is 100 to 150 fathoms long, carries floats on the corkline, but has no sinkers on the groundline. The catch is concentrated in a cotton netting bag supported by stakes, and brailed by dip nets. *Synonyms:* Pukot-dalag and pukot-gilid (Tag.).

baring (Samar Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine of varied construction. *Synonyms:* Baling (Bis.); pukot (Tag.; Bis.); salap (Bis.); daklis (Ilk.).

baring (Ibanag).—A drift net used in Cagayan Province with or without sinkers. *Synonyms:* Sigay or sakyaw (Ilk.); kitig (Kap.).

baring-baring (Samar Bisaya).—A small baring or drag seine of sinamay.

baslay (Ilongo Bisaya).—A spear gun with the arrowlike iron blade released by a trigger. Energy is furnished by a stretched piece of elastic, bow-and-arrow fashion.

baslig (Tagalog).—A bag net operated from a boat with the use of light. *Synonym:* Basnig (Tag.; Bis.).

basnig (Pilipino).—Originally, a Bisaya term for a conical or box-like bag net of sinamay or cotton webbing, which is operated from an outriggered sailing vessel as a huge dip net. It is used at night and fished with the aid of light. Basnig now generally refers to this type of net in many Filipino dialects, and powered vessels have been developed for handling it. The net is hauled from the tips of six guyed bamboo booms, each provided with a block. *Synonyms:* Balasnig (Sam. Bis.); baslig (Tag.).

basnig (Sebu Bisaya).—Bisaya term used in northern Mindanao to designate the round haul seine for sardines, anchovies, and other floating species which run in compact schools and can be attracted by light during the dark of the moon. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Tag.); iwag or lawag (Bis.); kabyaw (Bik.); sain-sain (Seb. Bis.).

basnig-likos-hapones (Ilongo Bisaya).—A term in Negros Bisaya which refers to the muro-ami (Japanese drive-in-net).

basnig-sululan (Ilongo Bisaya).—A lift bag net of sinamay operated with the aid of a torch during dark nights. It represents the primitive beginnings of the basnig (Pil.). *Synonym:* Basnig (Pil.).

basnig-tamban (Ilongo Bisaya).—A basnig (bag net) used for catching Indian sardines (tamban; *Sardinella longiceps*).

basursor (Iloko).—A longline used in Bauan, La Union Province. *Synonyms:* Pasursor (Ilk.); kitang (Tag.); darilay (Iban.).

batbating (Iloko).—A small triangular push net used for catching gobies and udang (shrimp), especially after a storm. Made of either sinamay or cotton, the net is pushed against the current in wading depths of rivers.

batkwas (Iloko).—A handline used in Paniqui, Tarlac Province.

batikong (Iloko).—A barricade used in northern Luzon rivers for catching ipon (goby fry). *Synonym:* Batikungkong (Ilk.).

batikungkong (Iloko).—A barricade used in northern Luzon rivers for catching ipon (goby fry). *Synonym:* Batikong (Ilk.).

bating (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net for taking sardines. Usually it is made of No. 40/4 cotton twine knitted with 1-inch mesh, stretched. It measures 4,000 meshes wide by 20 fathoms deep. The meshes run horizontally to the cork and leadlines. Fish are scared into the net by beating the water with wooden plungers. *Synonym:* Halang (Tag.).

batok (Iloko).—A small seine operated like a dip net by one man in catching gobies. The fisherman dives with it, sets the lower edge on the ground, and scratches the surroundings with his feet, scooping up sand, gravel, and fish. The fish are strained after being brought to the surface. This is a small version of the batbating (Ilk.), which is used in deep waters.

bayaba (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral in Agusan Province.

bayakos (Kapampangan).—A filter net used in rivers for catching shrimp. *Synonyms:* Diyakos or dayakos (Tag.).

bayakos (Batangas Tagalog).—A general term in Batangas and Mindoro Provinces for drag seines made of sinamay. *Synonyms:* Pukot (Tag.); baling (Bis.); baring (Sam. Bis.).

bayakos-pangbanka (Batangas Tagalog).—Large drag seines used in Batangas, which are usually made with a sinamay bag and operated from a banca. *Synonyms:* Sinsoro (Tag.-Sp.); pukot (Tag.; Bis.); tsintsoro (Pil.-Sp.).

bayakos-panggilid (Batangas Tagalog).—A shallow-water drag seine for coastal waters.

bayakos-panlakad (Batangas Tagalog).—A shallow-water drag seine operated by two men at wading depths.

bayot (Iloko).—A corrupted name for sayot (Ilk.), a type of push net used in northern Luzon for catching ipon (young gobies). Measuring 3 by 6 feet, it is mounted on a triangular bamboo frame.

bentoy (Banton Bisaya).—A crab lift net. *Synonyms:* Bintol (Pil.); sellem (Ilk.; Iban.); salyang (Pang.).

bentoyl (Aklan Bisaya).—A small, shallow, square, crab lift net. It is made of coarse mesh and mounted on two bamboo cross pieces. *Synonyms:* Bintol (Pil.); sellem (Ilk.; Iban.); salyang (Pang.).

besig (Sebu Bisaya).—A river barricade used in northern Mindanao for catching mullets migrating seaward. It is made with two wings of staked bamboo matting flanking an inclined bamboo platform at the center.

better (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) and other fish. It is operated with fish pots which are set several yards apart. Specifically, the term refers to barricades (dykes) made of banana stalks. *Synonym:* Etter (Ilk.).

bibedol (Samar Bisaya).—A fish spear operated with a bowlike device and used by fishermen divers. *Synonym:* Lilep (Sam. Bis.).

bikatot (Tagalog).—A small, somewhat cylindrical fish pot of flexible rattan used in Morong, Rizal Province, for catching dalag. *Synonym:* Bukatot (Tag.).

bidyo (Sebu Bisaya).—A bow-and-arrow type of fish spear in Negros Oriental Province and northern Mindanao, usually fished with the aid of light. *Synonym:* Bigyo (Seb. Bis.).

bigyo (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish spear used in Bohol Province. *Synonym:* Bidyo (Seb. Bis.).

binalinduko (Samar Bisaya).—A type of fish corral in Calbiga, Samar Province.

binaterol (Sebu Bisaya).—A medium-sized fish corral used in Zamboanguita, Negros Oriental Province, built in 1 to 3 fathoms of water.

bingit (Samal; Taw Sug).—Handlines used in the Sulu Archipelago.

bingwit (Maranaw).—Pole and line.

bintol (Pilipino).—A small, shallow, square, baited lift net for catching crabs. It is made of wide-meshed cotton netting mounted on bamboo crosspieces. The term also refers to a larger unbaited lift net of sinamay used in Cavite Province for catching shrimp. *Synonyms:* Sellem (Ilk.; Iban.); bentoy (Ban. Bis.); salyang (Pang.).

binwit (Tagalog).—General term for pole and line. *Synonyms:* Biwas (Tag.); baliwasnan (Bat. Tag.).

biray (Iloko).—A large drag or beach seine operated from a banca on the gradually shelving, smooth shores of northern Luzon. Made of cotton netting, usually with a bag or pocket, this seine is 300 to 750 by 8 fathoms. In the hauling process it is pulled to shore. It is larger than the daklis (Ilk.). *Synonyms:* Sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.); pukot (Pil.).

biray-kon-daklis (Iloko).—A large beach seine provided with a pocket. The term actually denotes a boat (biray) with a beach or drag seine (daklis). *Synonym:* Biray (Ilk.).

bisig (Bisaya).—A river barricade used in northern Mindanao for taking seaward-migrating fish such as mullet. It has an inclined landing platform at the collecting portion. In Samar this term is used to designate a fish corral of the bunuhan (Tag.) type constructed in rivers. *Synonym:* Paluksohan (Seb. Bis.).

bitana (Bikol; Bisaya).—A small drag or beach seine of sinamay or cotton netting made with or without a bag. *Synonyms:* Baring (Sam. Bis.); baling (Bis.); salap (Bis.).

bitay (Ilongo Bisaya).—A set pole and line. The bamboo pole is stuck into the river bank and requires only periodical attention.

bithay (Batangas Tagalog).—A small fish scoop used in the shallow water of the Pansipit River, Batangas Province, for collecting mussels. It is made of webbed bamboo splints on a circular frame and has no handle.

bitinan (Tagalog).—A dip net.

biwas (Tagalog).—Pole and line. *Synonyms:* Baliwasnan (Bat. Tag.); binwit (Tag.).

biyakos (Kapampangan).—A filter net made of cotton netting. *Synonyms:* Bayakos (Kap.); diyakos or dayakos (Tag.).

biyakos (Tagalog).—A small drag seine for catching shrimp. Made of sinamay, it is operated in rivers by two men. *Synonyms:* Saykit (Tag.); bayakos (Bat. Tag.).

biyakos-agila (Kapampangan).—A set filter net used for catching shrimp along the shores of Manila Bay near Pampanga Province. It is made in the form of a V-shaped trap with wings of staked, split bamboo matting. A sinamay bag filters the shrimp as the tide recedes.

biyakos-alamang (Kapampangan).—Similar to the biyakos-agila (Kap.), this filter net is set in rivers and takes the shrimp during their downstream migration.

biyakos-alimit (Kapampangan).—A small fish corral built along river banks or fish ponds chiefly for taking shrimp. It has two wings and a collecting crib from which the shrimp are brailed out by dip nets.

biyakos-bolusok (Kapampangan).—A river bank fish corral of split bamboo matting that fishes with the receding water. *Synonym:* Biyakos-palapad (Kap.)

biyakos-labitan (Kapampangan).—A series of three or four staked sinamay filter nets set near river mouths and made to fish chiefly for shrimp during flood tide.

biyakos-palapad (Kapampangan).—A fish corral built parallel to river banks that catches fish left behind when the river water recedes. *Synonym:* Biyakos-bolusok (Kap.).

biyakos-paro (Kapampangan).—Similar to but larger than the biyakos-labitan, these nets are sunk in 1 fathom of water and filter shrimp in their downstream migration.

biyaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A dip net used in Bohol Province.

bokatot (Iloko).—This is either a hoop net or a cylindrical bamboo fish pot set in creeks, paddy fields, or ditches with the opening facing the current to catch dalag and hito.

boholano (Tagalog).—A fish corral found in Peris Bay, Ragay Gulf. Its korona (semicircular enclosure) is a five-angled chamber, the three outer angles of which lead into three separate two-chambered cribs. This gear has a leader and two wings which are somewhat detached from the main structure.

bolitse (Bikol).—A drag or beach seine. *Synonym:* Sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.).

bombon (Pilipino).—A general term for fish shelters made of twigs, grasses, water hyacinths, etc., which lure fish seeking food and cover. The catch is made by hand or by various impounding or brailing devices. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama or ramahe (Ilk.); lama (Pang.).

bonuan (Bisaya).—A general term in many Filipino dialects, especially Bisaya and Bikol, for various types of marine fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); punot (Il. Bis.); bungsod (Seb. Bis.); bunsol (Sa.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.).

bonuan-ordinaryo (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral built with a leader perpendicular to the shore. It has two short wings and two large connecting heart-shaped enclosures which lead into a small but deep collecting crib from which the catch is removed periodically with dip nets.

bonuan-pahubas (Samar Bisaya).—Sundry types of shallow fish corrals found in the coastal regions of southwestern Samar. Fish migrating shoreward during flood tide are trapped during ebb.

bonuan-palagod (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral used in southwestern Samar.

bonuan-simongat (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral used in southwestern Samar.

bubo (Pilipino).—Baited fish pots of different shapes and sizes made of webbed bamboo splints or chicken wire. They are provided with a nonreturn valve and a trap door for removal of the catch. In Dalaguete, Cebu Province, a floating bubo camouflaged with seaweed is used for catching flying fish.

bubo (Iloko).—A special, fine-meshed fish pot used in northern Luzon rivers for taking ipon (goby fry) and other small fish. Of cylindrical shape, it has two series of nonreturn valves. It is usually employed as a collecting device in barricades and fish shelters.

bubo-kinaban (Ilongo Bisaya).—The most common type of fish pot in the Islands. This is a cubical receptacle made of webbed bamboo splints, or more recently, of chicken wire. It has a nonreturn valve and is baited before being sunk by stone weights.

bubod (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Dinagat, Surigao Province.

bubo-sa-aniit (Bikol).—A fish pot for catching aniit (land crabs).

bubo-sa-hipon (Tagalog).—A baited cylindrical fish pot used in Laguna for taking shrimp. Provided with two openings, each guarded by a nonreturn valve, it measures 18 by 9 inches. *Synonyms:* Tain or taing (Tag.); daing (Kap.).

bubo-sa-sira (Bikol).—A fish pot for catching various kinds of coral reef species. *Synonym:* Bubo (Pil.).

bukatot (Tagalog).—A floating bamboo fish trap in Quezon Province which is strung with banana leaves and anchored by a large rock. Of irregular cubical shape, it is 12 to 14 by 8 by 4 feet at one end, and 8 to 10 feet at the opposite end. It is kept upright by bamboo rafts used as floats above, and stones as sinkers below. The catch is removed by dip nets.

bukatot (Iloko).—Either a hoop net or a fish pot. *Synonym:* Bokatot (Ilk.).

bukatot-na-lambat (Tagalog).—A funnel-like hoop net fashioned with a non-return device a short distance from its circular mouth. If small, this net is placed in an opening of a paddy field dyke or dam; if large, it is used across rivers.

bukatot-na-oway (Tagalog).—A small, cylindrical fish pot for taking dalag. Made of webbed, split rattan, this flexible pot is set near the dalag nest, and the catch is made after the fish have been frightened. *Synonym:* Bikatot (Tag.).

budhi (Bisaya).—A set impounding net that filters the catch during the receding tide. Sometimes split bamboo matting is used instead of a net, and in this case the gear may be classified as a fish corral.

bugkat (Bikol and Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral which fishes during receding tide by straining the catch. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); pahibas (Tag.); pabhas (Sam. Bis.).

bulos (Bikol).—A hand-thrown fish harpoon for taking rays. It consists of a spearlike blade attached to a heavy line or rope.

bumbon (Tagalog).—A fish shelter made by tying or piling together bunches of twigs, bushes, branches of trees, shrubs, and anchoring these in a desired spot. The catch is effected with the aid of textile or nontextile appliances. *Synonyms:* Bombon (Pil.); bumbon (Tag.); arong (Sam. Bis.); rama (Ilk.); tambong (Bik.); dugmon (Ak. Bis.); legma (Pang.).

bumbon-hipon (Tagalog).—A fish shelter (bumbon) for catching shrimp. This is extensively employed in Laguna de Bay where the principal species caught is the palaemon (large fresh-water shrimp). The catch is made with a salap (triangular lift net).

bungaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A large cylindrical fish pot used in Bohol Province. *Synonym:* Bubo (Tag.).

bungsod (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A general term for fish corrals in the Bisayas, especially Cebu. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); punot (Bis.; Kuy.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.).

bunit (Bisaya).—A pole and line. *Synonyms:* Binwit or biwas (Tag.); baliwasnan (Bat. Tag.).

bunsod (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A fish corral. *Synonyms:* Bungsod (Bis.; Mar.); baklad (Tag.).

bunsod-balirong (Sebu Bisaya).—A circular fish corral used in Bohol Province. It is built in 1 to 2 fathoms of water, and fish are attracted by a powerful incandescent lamp. This gear also serves the purpose of a live-box until the catch can be removed.

bunsod-binaterol (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Tanjay, Negros Oriental Province.

bunsod-dako (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral in Bohol Province.

bunsod-gamay (Sebu Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral in Bohol Province.

bunsod-lapad (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral in Kinogitan, Misamis Oriental Province, from which fish are taken by a scoop seine (sigin). *Synonyms:* Tinagala or paugmad (Bis.).

bunsod-pahubas (Sebu Bisaya).—A small, shallow-water fish corral constructed along tidal flats in Bohol and Negros Oriental Provinces. It is composed of a collecting crib and two heart-shaped, semicircular enclosures with two divergent wings. It fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); pabhas (Sam. Bis.); pahibas (Tag.).

bunsod-paugmad (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral with a leader, two wings, a large, semicircular enclosure, but without collecting cribs or pound. The catch is made with a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonyms:* Paugmad (Bis.); tinagalog (Seb. Bis.).

bunsod-sahid (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Siquijor, Negros Oriental Province.

bunsod-tinagalog (Sebu Bisaya).—Deep-water fish corrals used in Lanao and Agusan Provinces. These have no collecting cribs, and the catch is brailed out directly from the korona (semicircular enclosure) with a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonyms:* Bunsod-paugmad (Seb. Bis.); paugmad (Bis.).

bunsol (Samal).—General term for all types of fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.; Kap.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); punot (Il. Bis.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.); bungsod (Seb. Bis.).

buntog (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net into which fish are scared by wood plungers. It is operated from bancas. Literally, the term means dropping something heavy. *Synonym:* Kayagkag (Bis.).

bunuan (Bikol).—An ordinary fish corral with one heart-shaped, semicircular enclosure, a collecting crib, two wings, and a leader. *Synonym:* Kilo-kilo (Bik.).

bunuan (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.); bonuan (Bis.); punot or bungsod (Bik.); bunsol (Sa.).

bunuan-pahubas (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pabhas (Sam. Bis.); pahubas (Bis.); pahibas (Tag.).

bunuhan (Tagalog).—A shallow river fish corral used especially for taking shrimp. It has one collecting pound and two wings but no leader, and it filters the catch carried by the current.

burayok (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (small gobies). Hoop nets of sinamay and fish pots are used as collecting devices at various gates. *Synonym:* Pamalibtokan (Ilk.).

busbos (Ibanag).—A rectangular lift net for catching bangos fry. Made of sinamay, it is mounted on a bamboo frame. *Synonyms:* Dusdos (Ilk.); kasag (Tag.; Pang.; Ilk.); kasad (Ilk.).

butas-baklad (Tagalog).—A fish corral for taking mullet constructed in Butas River, principal outlet of Lake Naujan, Mindoro Province. It consists of two long wings leading to an almost circular enclosure flanked by two collecting pounds for brailing out the catch.

butong (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net for reef species. Its pocket is a small seine into which fish are driven with scarelines made of coconut leaves which may also serve as wings. *Synonyms:* Bahan (Sam. Bis.); baling-lukay (Sam. Bis.).

buya (Bikol-Spanish).—Anchored bamboo rafts used in Tabaco Bay and Albay Gulf, Albay Province, for luring fish, especially round scad, into seeking shelter. The catch is made with a triangular skimming net. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw-sa-buya (Bik.-Sp.); sapyaw (Bik.).

K

kabitenyo (Bikol-Spanish).—A deep-water fish corral used in Sorsogon Bay and vicinity.

kabyaw (Samar Bisaya).—A set blanket net for taking coral-reef species, especially *caesios*. It is used with the aid of one small dugout canoe. *Synonym:* Paduyan (Il. Bis.).

kabyaw (Bikol).—A round haul seine used in Ragay Gulf, especially near Pasacao and Masbate, for catching sardines, anchovies, and mackerel. It is operated with an incandescent lamp during the dark of the moon. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil., except Albay Province); lawag (Sam. Bis.); iwag (Il. Bis.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Bis.-Sp.).

kabyaw-kon-luses (Bikol-Spanish).—A round haul seine operated with the aid of lights in the Bikol region, especially Ragay Gulf and San Miguel Bay. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil.); lawag (Sam. Bis.); iwag (Il. Bis.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Bis.-Sp.).

kabyaw-ha-salog (Samar Bisaya).—A square lift net used in rivers by four men from four bamboo tripods, one at each corner of the net. *Synonyms:* Konay (Sam. Bis.); salambaw (Samb.; Bik.-Tag.; Bis.).

kabyaw-ordinaryo (Bikol-Spanish).—A round haul seine operated in San Miguel Bay by daylight. *Synonym:* Sapyaw-de-kuwerdas (Sam. Bis.).

kakayang (Ivatan).—A long-handled dip net made with coarse mesh for catching crabs. It measures 12 to 18 feet long and about 2 feet in diameter at the mouth.

kafu (Ibanag).—A push net for catching ipon (goby fry). *Synonym:* Kapot (Ilk.).

kaladkad (Tagalog).—A dredge net for catching snails in Laguna de Bay. *Synonyms:* Pakaladkad, kaladkad-ng-suso, kulakod (Tag.).

kalamba (Samar Bisaya).—A gill net used in southwestern Samar for taking mullet, mojarras, goatfish, plotosid catfish, etc.

kalaskas (Kapampangan).—A fish rake for catching shrimp in rivers. Made of bamboo, it is operated by one man alongside a boat in wading depths. The catch is made simply by scaring the shrimp into jumping aboard the tilted boat. *Synonyms:* Lawiswis (Tag.); kalaykay (Tag.-Bik.).

kalaskas (Iloko).—A submerged scareline used as an impounding device for catching gobies, mullet, silvery grunts and similar fish. It is made of banana stalks or nipa palm leaves and stones alternating on a rope. The catch is picked up by hand after the fish have been frightened into the enclosure by beating on the enclosed surface.

kalaskas (Pangasinan; Pilipino; Tagalog).—A drive-in-net without a pocket. Usually made of sinamay, it is used with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Kulokutok or katigbi (Tag.).

kalaykay (Tagalog-Bikol).—A rake used for catching shrimp in Camarines Norte Province. *Synonyms:* Kalaskas (Kap.); lawiswis (Tag.).

kaligid (Sebu Bisaya).—A cylindrical bamboo fish pot.

kalinawan (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Agusan Province.

kalong (Illongo Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Balete, Capiz Province. *Synonym:* Kayagkag (Bis.).

kalubkob (Sambal).—A fish corral that fishes during receding tide as fish migrate back to deeper waters. It is designed with two wings flanking a collecting crib at the center. *Synonyms:* Pahibas (Tag.); pahubas (Bis.).

kalukor (Pangasinan).—A cotton netting drag or beach seine which has no pocket. *Synonyms:* Karukod or karorukod (Iban.; Ilk.); sinsoro (Tag.-Sp.); pukot (Tag.); karurokod (Iban.).

kamlad (Ilongo Bisaya).—A large or medium-sized cotton netting drag seine used in Estancia, Iloilo Province.

kammag (Iloko).—A fine-meshed beach seine having a bag or pocket for catching siganid fry.

kammang (Ibanag; Iloko; Pangasinan).—A gill net operated from a banca.

kansisi (Tagalog).—A set gill net for sardines. It is a smaller version of the largarete (Tag.-Sp.).

kantil (Samal; Taw Sug).—A tuck seine fished with lights in Jolo Province.

kapit (Tagalog).—A push net used in Nueva Ecija Province. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

kapot (Iloko).—A push net of sinamay operated by one man pushing and lifting from time to time. Smaller than the sayot (Ilk.), it measures 6 by 9 feet and is mounted on a triangular frame. *Synonyms:* Dusdos (Ilk.); sayursor (Samb.).

karaynas (Iloko).—A drive-in-net for catching mullet. It is set across a river, and the fish are driven from upstream by means of another net serving as the scareline. *Synonyms:* Dundon or genned-palagto (Ilk.).

karik (Pangasinan).—A pole and line. *Synonyms:* Binwit or biwas (Tag.).

karukal (Kuyonon).—A squid jig. Leaded and plumblike, this jig is attached to a retrieving string at the larger end and a ring of barbless, baited hooks tied by the shanks to the smaller end.

karukod (Iloko).—A drag or beach seine made either of sinamay or cotton netting with or without a bag or pocket. It is smaller than the daklis (Ilk.). *Synonyms:* Salap (Bis.; Tag.); sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.); pukot (Tag.); sarap (Bis.); baling (Sam. Bis.).

karukod (Pangasinan).—A drag seine without a pocket. *Synonyms:* Karudkod or kurokod (Ilk.).

karudkod (Iloko).—A drag or beach seine of sinamay or cotton netting with or without a pocket. *Synonyms:* Karukod (Ilk.); kalukor (Pang.).

karurokod (Ibanag).—A drag or beach seine of cotton netting provided with a pocket. *Synonym:* Kalukor (Pang.).

karwas (Iloko; Ibanag).—A scoop made of matted bamboo splints.

kasad (Iloko).—A rectangular lift net provided with a pocket. Mounted on a bamboo frame, it is operated by one man with an inverted, T-like bamboo or wooden plunger used to scare the fish into the net. *Synonym:* Kasag (Tag.).

kasag (Tagalog).—A rectangular lift net used for catching fresh-water shrimp in Lake Sampaloc, Laguna Province. Made of sinamay and mounted on two bamboo crosspieces, it is operated by one man with the aid of an inverted, T-like plunger. *Synonym:* Kasad (Ilk.).

kasag (Iloko; Pangasinan).—A rectangular drive-in net used with a scareline. *Synonym:* Kulokutok (Tag.); odaod (Ilk.).

kaskasad (Iloko).—A rectangular framed lift net operated by one man with an inverted, T-like plunger. *Synonyms:* Kasad (Ilk.); kaskasag (Pang.).

kaskasag (Pangasinan).—A one-man rectangular lift net.

kataw (Samar Bisaya).—Longlines used in Samar Province. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

katev (Ivatan).—A crab trap. A wooden boxlike receptacle, having the entrance guarded by a trap door which is controlled by a baited string. The crab, crawling out of its burrow when attracted to the bait, pulls the string which releases the door, and is then trapped.

katigbi (Tagalog).—A drive-in net used in wading depths chiefly for taking mullet. It is a rectangular piece of fine-meshed cotton netting held by two men. Fish are driven by a long scareline operated by two other men. *Synonyms:* Kulokutok or patibok (Tag.).

kawad (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines used in Agusan Province.

kawag (Ilongo Bisaya).—Simple handlines used with lights. *Synonym:* Tunton (Ak. Bis.).

kawil (Pilipino).—Handlines or drop lines used with or without lights.

kawil-pangpusit (Batangas Tagalog).—A squid jig used in Batangas. *Synonyms:* Lukon-lukon (Bis.); ulang-ulang (Seb. Bis.; Sa.); hila-hila (Il. Bis.).

kaw-it (Iloko; Sebu Bisaya).—Gaffs used in Ilocos Norte Province and in Sebu Bisaya speaking regions.

kaw-it (Sebu Bisaya).—A gaff used for landing fish in trolling operations.

kayakas (Tagalog; Pangasinan).—A drive-in-net of sinamay into which reef species are driven with a kayakas (scareline). It is a local version of the muro-ami and also is similar to the bahan (Sam. Bis.). *Synonym:* Kayakas-boholano (Tag.).

kayakas-boholano (Tagalog).—A drive-in net in Pagbilao, Quezon Province, so called because fishermen from Bohol introduced it. *Synonyms:* Kayakay (Tag.); kayakas (Tag.; Pang.).

kayakay (Tagalog).—A drive-in net used in Padre Burgos, Quezon Province. *Synonym:* Kayakas (Tag.; Pang.).

kayagkag (Bisaya).—An encircling gill net of cotton netting which measures from 100 to 300 by 8 feet. Fish are forced to gill by beating the enclosed space with a wooden plunger. This is a smaller version of the bating or halang (Tag.).

kayagkag-pahubas (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net of cotton netting used in Bohol Province chiefly for tigi (deep-bodied anchovies). It is payed out during high tide across the path of the fish, and the catch is effected during receding tide as the fish migrate seaward.

kayagkag-pamalo (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for taking balo (garfish) in Negros Oriental Province.

kayagkag-pamansi (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Bohol Province for catching bangsi (flying fish).

kaykag (Ilongo Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Balete, Capiz Province. *Synonym:* Kayagkag (Bis.).

kileb (Iloko).—A river barricade used in the Iloko Provinces for catching fish migrating downstream. It is made of bamboo matting staked in a V-shape and has an inclined platform at the center. *Synonyms:* Azar (Ilk.); patulid-kileb (Ilk.).

kilo-kilo (Tagalog).—A series of low, semicircular enclosures set across an indentation in Laguna de Bay for catching dalag. Made of bamboo matting measuring 3 by 3 feet, these are arranged to overlap in chain formation. At intervals of 17 to 23 of these mats are heart-shaped collecting cribs which may number as many as 35 in a unit.

kilo-kilo (Bikol).—An ordinary fish corral with a heart-shaped enclosure, a collecting crib, two wings, and a leader. *Synonym:* Bunuan (Bik.).

kiming (Kuyonon).—A small cubical fish pot used in Palawan Province. *Synonyms:* Timing (Bis.); paniming (Seb. Bis.).

kimpot (Kapampangan).—A cylindrical fish pot for shrimp similar to the tapangan (Tag.). This type has only one nonreturn valve, and the opposite end tapers to a narrow opening provided with a stopper.

kinabite (Bikol).—A fish corral of the agila (Tag.) type used in Ragay Gulf and San Miguel Bay. It has a large semicircular enclosure leading into the collecting crib at one side. Cavite fishermen introduced it into this area. *Synonyms:* Agila (Tag.); inangkla (Sam. Bis.).

kitang (Tagalog; Pangasinan; Iloko; Sambal).—General term for longlines.

kitang-pangkanduli (Tagalog).—Set longlines in Laguna de Bay for catching kanduli (ariid catfish).

kitang-pangdalag (Tagalog).—Set longlines used in Laguna de Bay for catching dalag (murrel).

kitay (Tagalog).—Longlines used in Naujan, Mindoro Province. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

kiteb (Iloko).—A barricade for catching fish migrating downstream in the rivers of La Union Province. *Synonym:* Kileb (Ilk.).

kitid (Kapampangan).—A drift net used in Pampanga Province.

kitid (Aklan Bisaya).—An encircling gill net of cotton for catching mullet fingerlings and other species of similar size.

kitig (Tagalog).—A drive-in net used in Looc, Mindoro Province.

kolorado-koral (Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish corral used in Agusan Province.

konay (Samar Bisaya).—A drive-in net used in Basey, Samar Province, chiefly for mullet. Mounted on a triangular frame, it has no runners and is fished in wading depths with a long scareline. *Synonyms:* Solambaw or sulambaw (Sam. Bis.).

konay (Sambal).—A drive-in net used with a scareline.

konukon (Iloko).—A fish shelter made by piling stones in an excavation in the bed of a stream. Fish are caught by various textile and non-textile devices or by hand. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.); arong (Sam. Bis.).

Konurona (Dabawenyo).—A fish corral of the agila (Tag.-Sp.) type which has one large semicircular enclosure with or without collecting cribs. In the latter case, brailing is done with a scoop seine.

koral-boholano (Bikol-Tagalog).—A fish corral introduced in Ragay Gulf by Bohol fishermen. Instead of the usual semicircular enclosure, this type has a chamber formed in five angles.

kubkob (Bisaya-Tagalog).—A purse seine or impounding net used to catch pelagic species that run in schools, such as anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. Capture is effected by surrounding the school, pursing the bottom line, and concentrating the catch at the landing piece, where the fish are brailed out. *Synonyms:* Panghasa-hasa, talakop, talakob (Tag.).

kubkob (Bikol).—A stop seine used in San Miguel Bay for taking large concentrations of ariid catfish, snappers, and grunts.

kubkobilyo (Samar Bisaya-Spanish).—A round haul seine used in Samar Province for catching pelagic species with the aid of light. It is much smaller than the sapyaw (Pil.). *Synonyms:* Langbat (Sam. Bis.); sangab (Seb. Bis.).

kubkob-patiyoy (Bisaya).—A two-boat round haul seine for catching mackerel during the dark of the moon. Similar to but much larger than the kubkub-simbada (Bis.), it measures 125 by 15 fathoms, with a mesh of 2½ inches, stretched at the bunt, and 3½ inches at the wings.

kubkob-simbada (Bisaya).—A one-boat round haul seine—actually a combination of round haul seine and gill net—for catching mackerel during the dark of the moon. It measures 50 by 10 to 12 fathoms. At the bunt, it has a mesh of 2 inches stretched, and 6 inches in other portions.

kubo (Iloko).—A somewhat rectangular fish trap set in quiet, secluded coves for taking dalag. Made of coarse split bamboo stakes, it is fashioned like the roof of a house and measures about 2½ by 2 by 1½ feet. The entrance has a trap door which is released by a triggerlike device, once the fish have been lured in it for nesting purposes.

kubong-kubong (Iloko).—A fish corral in the Iloko provinces.

kulakod (Tagalog).—A dredge net for collecting ark shells. It consists of a pair of wooden skids between which the lower frame of the mouth has a rakelike device. A bag net is trailed from behind. This gear is pulled from a banca anchored some distance away. *Synonym:* Kaladkad (Tag.).

kulokutok (Tagalog).—A drive-in-net used chiefly for catching mullet. Of rectangular shape, it is generally set away from shore, and fish are driven toward it by a scareline. *Synonyms:* Katigbi (Tag.); kalaskas (Pil.).

kulong (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A small bamboo trap set in quiet, secluded spots

for taking dalag. The trap door is released by the fish touching a triggerlike device at the entrance. *Synonyms:* Paluob or pataob (Tag.).

kulong (Iloko).—A fish shelter set along river banks or in rice fields for luring dalag. It consists of an excavation enclosed by an earthen dike with a narrow gate. The catch is made with a cast net or cover pot after the debris has been cleared. *Synonym:* Luong (Tag.).

kurikan (Batangas Tagalog).—Troll lines used in Batangas Province.

kurokod (Iloko).—A drag seine, 100 to 150 fathoms long, used in the northern or Iloko provinces. It is smaller than the daklis (Ilk.). *Synonym:* Karukod (Ilk.).

kurokod-partigo (Iloko).—A round haul seine of partigo (sinamay). *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil.); sayanggong-sapyaw (Ilk.).

kurokutok (Batangas Tagalog).—A triangularly framed push net for catching mullet. Made without runners, it is set in an inclined position and operated with a scareline. *Synonym:* Daplis (Bat. Tag.).

kurokutok (Banton Bisaya).—A drive-in-net for catching mullet. It consists of a somewhat rectangular set net and is used with a scareline.

D

dakikong (Tagalog).—A small, heart-shaped baited fish pot used for catching clariid catfish (hito) in Paete, Laguna Province, and Kainta, Rizal Province. *Synonyms:* Bakikong, siid, umang (Tag.); tarik (Ilk.); dagwan (Tag.).

daklis (Iloko; Pangasinan; Sambal).—A large beach or drag seine of cotton netting. Made with a bag or pocket, it is 100 to 150 fathoms long. It is smaller than the biray (Ilk.) but larger than the karukod (Ilk.). *Synonyms:* Sinsoro (Tag.-Sp.); pukot (Tag.); salap, baling, baring (Bis.).

daklis (Batangas Tagalog).—An encircling gill net for taking sardines in Batangas Province.

daklis-a-linas (Iloko).—A drag seine fished with a scareline.

daklis-de-ipon (Iloko).—A drag seine designed and operated especially for catching ipon (young gobies) along the coast of northern Luzon. Made of sinamay, it is similar to but much smaller than biray-kon-daklis (Ilk.).

dagdag (Iloko).—A barricade used in Paniqui, Tarlac Province, for catching ipon (young gobies). *Synonym:* Asar (Ilk.).

dagukdok (Sebu Bisaya).—A simple handline fished with lights.

dagwan (Tagalog).—A potlike fish trap used in Paete, Laguna Province, exclusively for the catching of hito (clariid catfish). It is fished with strong-smelling bait. *Synonym:* Dakikong (Tag.).

da-ing (Kapampangan).—A cylindrical fish pot. *Synonyms:* Taing, tain, or bubo-sa-hipon (Tag.).

dala (Tagalog).—General term for cast nets. *Synonyms:* Laya or yaya (Bis.); sabukol (Pang.); tabukol (Ilk.); ataraya (T. Sug.; Sa.); raya (Sam. Bis.).

dala-pamulanguso (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching small sardines. Operated from a banca, it is made of linen twine knitted with a mesh of ⅝-inch, stretched.

dala-pang-alangan (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net operated in Manila Bay for taking medium-sized sardines. Fished from a banca, it is made of linen twine knitted with a mesh of ⅞-inch, stretched.

dala-pangbakuko (Tagalog).—Cast nets used in Bataan Province for catching bakoko (porgies and grunts). Made of wide-meshed coarse twine, it is operated by casting over fish previously lured into a pile of stakes.

dala-pangdalag (Tagalog).—A cast net fished in Laguna de Bay for dalag (murrel). Usually knitted of No. 20 sewing thread, it is 2 to 3 fathoms deep.

dala-pangduhay (Tagalog).—A cast net for impounding duhay (pomfrets). It is fashioned of China grass knitted with meshes 3½ inches, stretched, and has an opening at the apex through which the floated bait line is retrieved.

dala-pangkanduli (Tagalog).—Cast nets used in Laguna de Bay for taking kanduli (ariid catfish). Usually knitted of No. 40 Alexander sewing thread, they are 3 to 5 fathoms deep.

dala-pangsilinyasi (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net fished in Manila Bay for silinyasi (sardine fingerlings). It is made of linen twine knitted with meshes of ½-inch, stretched.

dala-sundol (Tagalog).—A cast net used in Zaragoza, Nueva Ecija Province.

da'lis (Iloko).—Contraction of "daklis." This is a drag or beach seine hauled from the deeper to the shallower waters in gradually shelving, smooth sandy or muddy shores.

daplak (Ilongo Bisaya).—Fish pots in Negros Occidental Province which are small, flat, and have a shoelike shape.

daplis (Batangas Tagalog).—A triangular drive-in-net which is designed like a push net, but without runners, and is operated with a scareline. *Synonym:* Kurokutok (Bat. Tag.).

darilay (Ibanag).—General term for longlines in the Cagayan Valley, northern Luzon. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

dayakos (Tagalog).—A sinamay filter net operated in river mouths for taking alamang (small shrimp) during flood and hipon (larger shrimp) during ebb. In Laguna de Bay, the term refers to an impounding net similar to a drag seine, which is middled or split at several points until the enclosed space is reduced to a very narrow, elongated enclosure. The fish are then picked up by hand.

dayakos (Iloko).—A term for dip nets in Ilocos Norte Province.

dayos (Iloko).—A small drag seine. *Synonyms:* Sagap (Ilk.; Bis.; Bat. Tag.); panagap (Tag.).

dayusdos (Iloko).—A push net used in Agoo, La Union Province. *Synonyms:* Sakag (Tag.); dusdos (Ilk.).

dinumpil (Samar Bisaya).—A pangalato type of shallow-water fish corral found in Leyte Province. It is fashioned with angular enclosures instead of the conventional semicircular types. *Synonym:* Dinungpil (Sam. Bis.).

dinungpil (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Calbiga, Samar Province, which is of the pangalato type and has angular enclosures rather than the ordinary semicircular types. *Synonym:* Dinumpil (Sam. Bis.).

diyakos (Tagalog).—A filter net operated in river mouths for taking alamang (small shrimp). *Synonyms:* Dayakos, sala, limpot, lumpot (Tag.).

dudok (Ivatan).—A dip net used in Batanes Province for catching flying fish. It is operated with a light.

dugmon (Aklan Bisaya).—A fish shelter. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); padugmon (Ak. Bis.); bombon (Pil.).

dulon (Iloko).—A drag seine used in Ilocos Sur Province for catching ipon (goby fry). *Synonym:* Daklis-de-ipon (Ilk.).

dumaga (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Balamban, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Dumalaga (Seb. Bis.).

dumalaga (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral in Balamban, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Dumaga (Seb. Bis.).

dumpil (Sebu Bisaya).—A movable fish trap set at the head of a canal to entice dalag (murrel). Semicircular in shape, it consists of two strips of split bamboo matting. In Ubay, Bohol Province, the term refers to a small mobile fish corral.

dundon (Iloko).—A drive-in-net set across rivers in northern Luzon chiefly for taking mullet. The fish are driven by dragging an auxiliary seinelike net used as a scareline. *Synonyms:* Karaynas, genned-palagto (Ilk.).

dusdos (Iloko).—A small push net of sinamay for catching ipon (goby fry). It is larger than the sayot (Ilk.). *Synonym:* Kapot (Ilk.).

dyakos (Tagalog).—A filter net for taking shrimp. *Synonyms:* Dayakos, sala, limpot, and lumpot (Tag.).

E

e-erew (Ivatan).—A hand instrument in the form of a hook for catching tabunong (octopus). The gear is similar to panukot (Tag.).

ese (Sebu Bisaya).—A three-pronged fish spear used in northern Mindanao for catching sanga (devil ray). The spear is attached to a line.

esparabel (Bisaya-Spanish; Ibanag-Spanish).—A cast net in Antique and Cagayan Provinces. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.); tabukol (Ilk.); sabukol (Pang.); ataraya (T. Sug.; Sa.).

etter (Iloko).—A barricade used in northern Luzon rivers for catching ipon (goby fry). *Synonym:* Better (Ilk.).

etter-pamobuan (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in northern Luzon. The collecting portions of this gear are bubo (fish pots) of very fine mesh.

etter-panayotan (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in Tagudin, Ilocos Sur Province. A sayot (small push net) is the collecting device used.

G

gakit (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter in Argao, Cebu Province. It consists of an anchored bamboo raft for luring the fish and a skimming net for hauling the catch. Sometimes the fish are taken by various other textile or non-textile devices. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Bik.); buya (Tag.-Sp.).

galay (Tagalog).—A pole and line for catching dalag. The pole is 6 to 15 feet long and the line 3 to 9 feet in length. Usually baited with live frog, it is fished from shore or from a banca by trailing the hook back and forth. *Synonym:* Liwliw (Ilk.).

gangen (Ibanag).—A fish pot for catching mullet in rivers of Cagayan Province. This gear is made to drift with the current. *Synonyms:* Pateng (Ilk.); pareng (Ilk.; Iban.).

gango (Sebu Bisaya).—A set gill net hung under an anchored bamboo raft. The raft lures the fish, which are then gilled by the net.

garamgam (Iloko).—A drag seine used along the shore and rivers of La Union Province. It is similar to, but much smaller than the daklis-de-ipon. *Synonym:* Garemgem (Ilk.).

garemgem (Iloko).—A beach or drag seine. *Synonym:* Garamgam (Ilk.).

garong (Sebu Bisaya).—A blanket net. *Synonym:* Paduyan (Bis.).

gayad (Tagalog; Sambal).—A small scoop seine, similar to a purse seine, which is used to scoop the catch directly from the semicircular enclosures of deep-water fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Sigin (Pil.); sagad (Seb. Bis.).

gayang (Ivatan).—A fish spear in the Batanes Islands consisting of five barbed metal blades attached to a wooden handle by a somewhat cylindrical solid wooden base.

genned-palagto (Iloko).—A lift net used in rivers for taking mullet. Set across the river, the mullet are driven in from upstream by dragging an accessory seine which functions as a scareline. *Synonym:* Dundon or karaynas (Ilk.).

ginantso (Bisaya-Spanish).—An encircling gill net of cotton twine similar to the banata (Sam. Bis.).

gulgo (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter consisting of a bamboo raft to which coconut leaves are attached. It is anchored in the sea and sometimes fished at night with lights. The catch is made with a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonym:* Payaw (Seb. Bis.).

gulgol (Samar Bisaya).—A small drag or beach seine in Samar and Bohol Provinces.

gulgol (Sebu Bisaya).—A barricade of stones for catching rock fish. Built on reefs, it filters the catch into a collecting device at the gate during ebbtide.

gulgol-sa-anga (Sebu Bisaya).—A triangular-shaped barricade used in northern Mindanao for catching anga (goby). The collecting portion, made of thickly-woven cloth or sack cloth, measures 9 by 5 feet.

gulgol-sa-igdidili (Sebu Bisaya).—A set or staked filter net for catching young gobies migrating upstream. Made of sinamay, it is flanked by a pair of barricadelike wings of bushes, leaves, trees, and stones.

guma (Samar Bisaya).—A fish shelter constructed of bunches of twigs, leaves, and other debris. The catch is effected by surrounding the shelter with sundry textile or non-textile devices. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.); bombon (Pil.).

guyod (Sebu Bisaya).—A troll line. *Synonyms:* Pahila (Tag.); sibidsibid (Tag.; Bik.; Bis.); yambo (Ak. Bis.; Ban. Bis.).

H

habay (Tagalog).—A longline used in Laguna de Bay for catching kanduli (ariid catfish).

habing-ng-dulong (Tagalog).—A movable fish trap used in Laguna de Bay for surrounding schools of dulong (young gobies). It is made of split bamboo matting, and the catch is effected by a sinamay drag seine.

habog (Samar Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral found in Basey, Samar Province. It is 7 to 8 fathoms deep and may or may not have a collecting crib. In the latter case, a sigin (scoop seine) is used for brailing. *Synonym:* Paugmad (Bis.).

halakob (Sambal).—A cover pot. *Synonym:* Salakab (Tag.).

halang (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net used during daylight in Manila Bay for catching sardines. It is fashioned of cotton twine with a vertical run of meshes in relation to the cork and lead lines. Upon the introduction of the sapyaw (Pil.), this gear became obsolete; however, the term is commonly used in Cavite. In Bataan Province, it refers to a drag seine—made of China grass and provided with a pocket—for catching aguot (spotted grunt) and mayang (drepane). *Synonym*: Bating (Tag.).

hampas (Bisaya).—A fish shelter usually built on coral reefs and made of bunches of twigs and other non-textile materials. The attracted fish are confined either by a net or by split bamboo matting, and after the debris is cleared, the catch is made by various means, including picking up by hand. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.); bombon (Pil.).

hampas-lag-e (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Siquijor, Negros Oriental Province.

hangpas (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter set on coral reefs in Dapitan, Zamboanga Province. Various means are used to impound and to haul in the catch. *Synonyms:* Hampas (Bis.); bumbon (Tag.); bombon (Pil.).

hanig (Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used in Badajos, Romblon Province. It is operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Kulokutok (Tag.); linge (Ak. Bis.).

hapin (Tagalog).—General term for lines in Tayabas and Batangas Provinces. Specifically, it refers to handlines and troll lines.

hapon (Taw Sug; Samal).—Handlines and troll lines in the Sulu Archipelago.

harpon (Sebu; Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish spear in the form of a bow-gun, the arrow-like blade of which is released by a triggerlike device.

hasang-antigo (Ilongo Bisaya).—A type of fish corral, supposedly of old design, which is used in western Visayas. It is constructed with two entrances, a leader, two wings, a somewhat rectangular forechamber, a semicircular enclosure, and a smaller triangular chamber leading to the heart-shaped terminal pound.

hasang-moderno (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish corral used in western Visayas. Although similar to the hasang-antigo (Il. Bis.), it is designed with four entrances and a triangular forechamber. The latter provides three entrances to the semicircular enclosure instead of the usual two.

hasang-simple (Ilongo Bisaya).—A simple type of fish corral in western Visayas. A long leader guides the fish into a semicircular enclosure, on one side of which is a platform and a winglike extension of the fence. On the other side is a plane-peaked pyramidlike collecting chamber which has a platform on its three sides for the brailing out of the catch with a scoop seine.

hayhay (Batangas Tagalog).—A set longline. Strictly speaking, the term denotes one skate or basket or unit of a longline.

hibasan (Tagalog).—Barricades of stones built on coral reefs along shores. Fish are held back of this during receding tide and are collected in various ways.

hikog (Aklan Bisaya).—A snare for catching large shrimp by the abdomen. The noose is made of fine coir twine tied to the tip of a small bamboo pole.

hiktas (Samar Bisaya).—A small river fish corral. It is composed of a leader and a semicircular enclosure, one side of which is blind with only a short extension forming a wing. The other side leads into a heart-shaped chamber terminating in a collecting crib where the catch is brailed out.

hiir (Sambal).—A baited, potlike fish trap for taking clariid catfish. It is heart-shaped and made of bamboo matting. The term is commonly used in northern Zambales Province from Iba northward. *Synonyms:* Siid, bakikong (Tag.).

hila-hila (Kapampangan; Tagalog).—A small drag seine for catching shrimp in Manila Bay, particularly in Tinajeros, Pampanga Province. Operated by only two men in waters around 1 fathom deep, it has a long pocket and two short wings.

hila-hila (Ilongo Bisaya).—A wooden squid jig shaped like a shrimp. Barbless hooks are attached near its "tail," and it is fished by occasionally jerking as it glides through the water. *Synonyms:* Kawil-pangpusit (Tag.); lukon-lukon (Il. Bis.); ulang-ulang (Seb. Bis.; Sa.).

hukog (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Cebu Province.

hud-hod (Bisaya; Bikol).—A push net, usually made of sinamay, for catching small shrimp. *Synonyms:* Sakag (Tag.); sudsod (Bis.).

hug-hog (Sebu Bisaya).—A handline used in Bohol Province.

hulod (Samar Bisaya).—A fish corral in Samar Province.

hulog-hulog (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines used in Santander, Cebu Province.

hulyang (Sambal).—A river barricade for catching ulang (fresh-water shrimp).

huyod (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Cebu Province.

I

ililikos (Sebu Bisaya).—A beach or drag seine. *Synonyms:* Pukot (Tag.); sinsoro (Tag.-Sp.).

inangkla (Bisaya; Bikol).—A fish corral in the Visayas and southern Luzon which has an anchor-shaped ground plan. It is similar to the angkla type of fish corrals in Manila Bay.

ingog-bahan (Sebu Bisaya).—A long-haul beach seine used in Loon, Bohol Province. It is payed out some distance from shore and hauled toward the shallow beach.

isol-isol (Kuyonon; Tagbanwa).—A drive-in-net. It is mounted on a triangular push net type of frame and has no runners. A scareline is used in its operation.

ivoya-sakag (Ivatan).—A push net used in Batanes Province. *Synonyms:* Sakag (Tag.); hud-hod and sudsod (Bis.).

iwag (Ilongo Bisaya).—A two-boat round haul seine for catching pelagic species that run in schools, such as anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. Made of cotton twine, it is fished with lights during the dark of the moon. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil.); lawag (Sam. Bis.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Sam. Bis.-Sp.); kabyaw (Bik.).

L

labang (Sebu Bisaya).—A barricade in Dalaguete, Cebu Province.

labay (Ilongo Bisaya).—Longlines. The term also refers to the scareline used with drive-in-nets and trap nets. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

laklak (Sebu Bisaya).—A trap net in San Juan, Negros Oriental Province.

lagi (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Bohol Province.

lagpit (Ilongo Bisaya).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap used in catching land crabs as they come out of their burrows. *Synonyms:* Patibong (Tag.); yagpit (Ak. Bis.); sarading (Kuy.).

lala (Sambal; Pangasinan).—A term for cast nets in general.

lama (Pangasinan).—A fish shelter made of piles of debris. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.); bombon (Pil.).

lamba (Ilongo Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used with a scareline.

lambat (Ilongo Bisaya).—A purse seine. Brought by the Tagalog to the Visayas, the term originally denoted a net. *Synonym:* Kubkob (Bis.).

lambay (Ilongo Bisaya).—A barricade. Sometimes this term signifies simple rectangular nets used to bar the course of the fish.

lambo (Bisaya; Samal).—A handline or drop line. Strictly speaking, the term applies to the act of using this gear. *Synonym:* Kawil (Tag.).

lambonin (Samal; Taw Sug).—A shallow-water fish pot without bottom or floor. *Synonym:* Bubo (Tag.).

lampara (Bisaya-Spanish).—A bag net of sinamay somewhat similar to the basnig (Tag.). It is operated from two parallel bancas joined by bamboo outriggerlike braces to form a square rig. It is fished with the aid of light during the dark of the moon. The Spanish word "lampara" denotes light, and in Mindanao the term generally refers to fishing with light.

lampara-kon-sigpaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A sigpaw (dip net) used in scooping fish attracted by light.

langbat (Samar Bisaya).—A round haul seine used in Samar. Like lambat (Il. Bis.), the term is a Tagalog word for net. Later it was used to denote a purse seine in Samar, perhaps the same net Tagalog fishermen brought to the region—a talakop (Tag.). Still later, Samar fishermen found they could catch fish (especially mackerel) just as well without pursing the bottom.

lantaw (Taw Sug; Samal).—A gill net used for catching sardines. It is made of cotton sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched; and it measures 17 by 3½ fathoms—or 1,500 meshes on the corkline. It is fished during the dark of the moon with the aid of lights.

lantaw-kasig (Tsabakano).—A drift net for catching sardines in Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago. A typical gear measures 14 to 16 by 6 to 8 fathoms. It is usually made of No. 16 cotton sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 1½ inches stretched, and is operated during the dark of the moon with the aid of lights. *Synonym:* Lantaw (Sa. and T. Sug.).

lantay (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish trap in Cotabato Province.

lapak (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish corral in Negros and Iloilo Provinces.

lapad (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral in Almagro, Samar Province.

largarete (Tagalog-Spanish).—A set gill net of cotton twine for taking sardines. It is hung like a curtain from an anchored banca by two bamboo poles attached fore and aft. The fish entangle themselves on both sides of the net as they approach the light or lights used to attract them.

latule-patule (Pangasinan).—A pole and line in which the pole (latule) is stuck into the mud of river banks. On the free end of the pole a kind of noise-maker (patule) made of a bamboo joint split at one end, is hung to attract the fisherman when the fish bites.

lawag (Samar Bisaya).—A round haul seine for taking pelagic species that run in compact schools. Made of cotton twine, it is operated from two boats with the aid of powerful petroleum lamps. *Synonyms:* Iwag (Il. Bis.; Sam. Bis.); sapyaw (Pil.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Sam. Bis.-Sp.); kabyaw (Bik.).

lawin (Iloko).—A short set pole and line for catching dalag (murrel) and hito (clariid catfish). It is baited with a live frog or an earthworm and is fished in fresh water. *Synonyms:* Patukba (Tag.); lawing (Ilk.).

lawing (Iloko).—In Sinait, Ilocos Sur Province, a term synonymous to lawin.

lawiswis (Tagalog).—A fish rake of bamboo for catching shrimp by simply scaring them into jumping aboard a tilted banca. It is manipulated by one man in wading depths of rivers. *Synonyms:* Kalaskas (Kap.); kalakay (Tag.-Bik.).

laya (Bisaya; Bikol).—General term for cast net. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); tabukol (Ilk.); sabukol (Pang.); lala (Samb.); ban-ay (Ivat.); ataraya (Tsa.; Seb. Bis.-Sp.).

laya-bintay (Aklan Bisaya).—General term for cast nets in Antique Province.

laya-pamalanak (Samar Bisaya).—A cast net used for catching mullet in Samar Province.

laya-pamasayan (Samar Bisaya).—A cast net used for catching shrimp in Samar Province.

laya-panabangongo (Samar Bisaya).—A deep-water cast net for catching tabangongo (ariid catfish) in Samar Province.

laya-panamban (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water cast net for catching tamban (Indian sardine) in Cebu Province. It is fished from a banca.

laya-pangkikiro (Samar Bisaya).—A cast net for taking kikiro (spadefish) in Samar Province.

laya-panilag (Samar Bisaya).—A deep-water cast net common in Barrio Bonoanan, Catbalogan, Samar Province, for catching silag (transparent sardines). From 1½ to 3 fathoms in length, it is fashioned of meshes ½-inch, stretched.

laya-panilot (Sebu Bisaya).—A cast net used in Bohol and Cebu Provinces and in northern Mindanao for taking all kinds of small fish. It is made of very small meshes.

layrong (Ilongo Bisaya).—A barricade of stones and rocks constructed on reefs with two wings and a collecting chamber. It fishes during the receding tide.

legma (Pangasinan).—A simple fish shelter constructed of debris. *Synonyms:* Lima or lama (Pang.); bumbon (Tag.).

lellen (Iloko).—A barricade built in rivers for taking young gobies. It consists of two parallel dams of stones and a bamboo matting terminal wall which leads to the bubo (collecting pot).

leynete (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral found in Zamboanguita, Negros Oriental Province. It is built in waters more than 2½ fathoms deep.

liay (Ilongo Bisaya).—A drive-in-net with a scareline used in Looc, Romblon Province.

libas (Sebu-Bisaya).—General term for lines in Agusan Province.

libot (Bikol Tagalog).—A drag or beach seine used in Camarines Norte and southern Quezon Provinces.

likom-likom (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine fished in Bohol and Cebu Provinces.

likos (Ilongo Bisaya).—A beach or drag seine in Bacolod, Negros Occidental Province. Made of sinamay, it measures from 100 to 150 fathoms in length. *Synonym:* Pukot (Tag.).

ligkop (Samar Bisaya).—A submerged reef seine designed and operated for capturing rockfish. Fashioned of wide-meshed abaka netting, it is fished from bancas by keeping the seine constantly submerged and touching bottom. This is done by long bamboo poles with one end attached to the floatline. During the operation, divers keep the gear disentangled from snags. *Synonym:* Pukot-likos-bato (Seb. Bis.).

lilang (Ilongo Bisaya).—A rectangular gill net in the form of a curtain with lead weights but no floats. Operated from an anchored banca, it is sunk to the desired depth by means of two weights attached to the opposite ends of the floatline. It is fished with light. *Synonym:* Largarete (Tag.-Sp.).

lilep (Samar Bisaya).—A bow-and-arrow type of fish spear used by a diver. *Synonym:* Bibedol (Sam. Bis.).

lima Pangasinan).—A simple fish shelter made of debris. *Synonyms:* Legma (Pang.); bumbon (Tag.).

limpot (Tagalog).—A sinamay filter net for catching shrimp in Bulacan Province. *Synonyms:* Dayakos, diyakos, or lumpot (Tag.).

linagkaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Talibon, Bohol Province.

linati (Ilongo Bisaya).—One of the simplest types of fish corrals found in western Visayas and a forerunner of the more complicated ones now used there. It consists of only one semicircular enclosure, a leader, two diverging wings, and two landing platforms flanking the enclosure. Here the catch is made by the sigin (scoop seine). Its name is derived from "lati" (crescent-shape).

linge (Taw Sug; Samal).—A cotton gill net for catching gars at night, without the aid of light. It is longer than the lantaw (T. Sug.; Sa.), measuring 38 by 1½ fathoms.

linge (Aklan Bisaya).—A drive-in-net operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Kulokutok (Tag.); hanig (Bis.).

linge-balo (Tsabakano).—A drift net for catching gars. It is generally made of No. 12 cotton sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 1½ inches, stretched and has no leads or sinkers. This net is fished at night by scaring the fish into the meshes without the aid of light.

linge-pamalanak (Tsabakano).—An encircling gill net for catching mullet by forcing the fish into gilling. It is generally made 120 fathoms long and 42 meshes deep, of No. 16 cotton sewing thread, and knitted with a mesh of 2½ inches, stretched.

lingi (Bisaya).—A small shore or drag seine used in rivers. It is usually fished like a gill net.

linuyot (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral of the inangkla type that is built in water about 1½ fathoms deep. It is designed with two or three cribs on one side of the large semicircular enclosure.

linya (Tagalog-Spanish).—A common type of deep-water fish corral in Manila Bay. It consists of a long leader and a large semicircular enclosure provided with two smaller chambers on one side, the last of which is the collecting crib. *Synonyms:* Paugmad, inangkla, or habug (Sam. Bis.).

liwliw (Iloko).—A pole and line baited with a live frog for catching dalag. This gear is operated with a back-and-forth motion. The term also denotes a pole and line used in sea fishing. *Synonym:* Galay (Tag.).

loy-loy (Sambal).—General term for handlines.

lukayan (Sebu Bisaya).—A sinamay drive-in-net operated with a scareline for catching coral reef species. *Synonyms:* Bahan (Bis.); baling-lukay (Seb. Bis.).

lukob (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A fish corral built near river mouths and fished during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); pahibas (Tag.).

lukon-lukon (Ilongo Bisaya).—A squid jig shaped like a lukon (prawn) with two series of barbless hooks tied at the "tail" portion. It is fished by jerking the gear as it moves through the water. *Synonyms:* Kawil-pangpusit (Tag.); ulang-ulang (Seb. Bis.; Sa.); hila-hila (Il. Bis.).

lukot-anod-pamarungoy (Sebu Bisaya).—A movable fish corral fished during ebb tide. It has a pair of long wings set parallel to the coastline and flanking the central collecting bag of netting. It is similar to the sabay (Bik.), except that the latter has a collecting portion of split bamboo matting.

lugo (Samal; Maranaw).—A barricade built among reefs of coral and rocky boulders. Fished during receding tide, its collecting device is a bubo (fish pot).

luma (Sambal).—A simple fish shelter made of debris. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

lumpot (Tagalog).—A filter net for catching shrimp. *Synonym:* Limpot (Tag.).

Lungga (Tagalog).—A fish trap made of a pile of stones for enticing gobies (especially spawning gobies) and ariid catfish into the hole thus formed. It is fished in various ways.

lun-oy (Bikol).—A troll line fished with natural bait for taking pelagic fish such as flying fish, tuna, swordfish, sailfish, spearfish, and Spanish mackerel.

luob (Ilongo Bisaya).—A sinamay or cotton netting trap net set seaward with a barricade of twigs behind it. Flanked by two wings of split bamboo matting, it is fished by driving the fish shorewards until the barrier is encountered. The fish then land in the net. *Synonym:* Patakiyob (Il. Bis.)—a series of such units set in a definite spot.

luong (Tagalog).—A fish shelter used on the shores of Laguna de Bay for taking dalag. It consists of a hole furnished with enough vegetable debris to make it attractive to prospective egg-laying dalag. The catch is made with a salakab (cover pot) or galay (pole and line).

luyaw (Iloko).—A push net used in Ilocos Sur Province. *Synonym:* Sagap (Ilk.).

M

malamba (Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral fished during dark nights in Tayabas Bay with the aid of lighted boats. This gear is set about 7 fathoms deep. *Synonym:* Baklad (Tag.).

malawa (Samar Bisaya).—A deep-water set gill net for catching hairtails, milkfish, leather jackets, etc. It is made of abaka twine knitted with a mesh of 6 inches, stretched, and measures 70 to 150 by 3½ to 5 fathoms. It is buoyed up on the corkline by bolobitoon (*Barringtonia asiatica*) floats; but instead of lead sinkers on the bottom line, two stone weights are used for anchoring.

mamuno (Ivatan).—A fish spear or spear gun for catching coral reef fish and octopus. Literally, the term means the act of spearing. *Synonyms:* Panibat or pana (Tag.).

mamurak (Iloko).—A fish shelter built of debris. The catch is made by surrounding the fish with split bamboo matting. The term actually refers more to the accessory matting than to the shelter itself.

manarop-alamang (Pangasinan).—A triangularly-framed sinamay push net for catching small shrimp. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

manoay-ivoya (Ivatan).—A push net. *Synonyms:* Sakag (Tag.); manoay-masin (Ivat.).

manoay-masin (Ivatan).—A push net. *Synonyms:* Sakag (Tag.); manoay-ivoya (Ivat.).

medya (Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish corral in Samar Province set in waters of moderate depth. These are between the deep-water paugmad (Sam. Bis.), and the shallow-water babhas (Sam. Bis.) in size. *Synonyms:* Pang-alang-alang (Sam. Bis; Mar.); baklad (Tag.; Samb.; Kap.).

minata (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish trap for catching bangos fry migrating inland during high tide. Set near river mouths, it is made with two wings of split bamboo matting and a hammocklike collecting portion of sinamay. *Synonym:* Saplad (Tag.).

moro-bahan (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net. In this operation, spear fishermen augment the catch by spearing the larger fish enclosed by the scareline.

moro-pangaling (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish pot used in Bohol Province. *Synonym:* Bubo (Pil.).

muro-ami (Pilipino-Hapones).—A drive-in-net in the form of a movable, cotton netting trap net used chiefly for caesios and surgeon fish. The net, consisting of a bag flanked by two long wings, is set among reefs in water from 3 to 10 fathoms deep with the mouth facing the current. Eight fishermen, each with a pendant (buoyed scareline), drive the fish into a bag. The catch is then brailed out. *Synonym:* Sinsoro-hapones (Pil.-Sp.).

N

nanaw (Bisaya).—A fish spear used with a torchlight.

nasa (Iloko; Tsabakano).—A bamboo fish pot used in northern Luzon for catching crabs. In Zamboanga, the word means a somewhat cylindrical bamboo fish pot, the ends of which have openings guarded by nonreturn valves. *Synonyms:* Bubo (Pil.); tapangan (Tag.).

natural (Bisaya-Spanish).—Gill nets used in Cebu Province for catching flying fish. Of two kinds, the smaller is operated by one man and is made 7 by 2 fathoms, usually of No. 40 sewing thread with a mesh 1½ inches, stretched. The larger is composed of ten 3½-fathom pieces joined as a unit. Two boats are used in setting the net across the current, then fishermen aboard five other boats drive the fish into gilling by making all sorts of noise and throwing stones. *Synonyms:* Panirikinya (Seb. Bis.); pamangsi (Seb. Bis.).

natural (Bikol-Spanish).—A simple type of shallow-water fish corral found in San Miguel Bay and Ragay Gulf. It is composed of a leader flanked by two wings and two heart-shaped enclosures which terminate in a collecting pound from which the fish are brailed out. *Synonyms:* Ordinaryo, alas-na-kupas, natural (Bik.-Sp.); pamasayan (Bik.)—used in San Miguel Bay chiefly for taking shrimp.

noh (Samal).—A fish spear used in torch fishing in wading depths.

O

odaod (Iloko).—A lift net for taking birot (sleeper).

ordinaryo (Bikol-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral. *Synonyms:* Natural or pamasayan (Bik.-Sp.).

osok (Sebu Bisaya).—A common type of fish shelter found in Alegria, Cebu Province. It is fashioned of an anchored bamboo pole to which coconut leaves are attached for luring fish into seeking refuge. The catch is effected with a basnig-like bag net.

P

paabong (Samar Bisaya).—A set gill net for catching gizzard shad in Samar Province. It measures 50 by 70 by 20 feet and is knitted of abaka twine with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched. Set between two bancas, it is devoid of corkline floats and bottomline leads and is weighted by two stone sinkers.

paadag (Iloko).—A short set pole and line for catching dalag. Usually baited with a live frog, it is stuck into the ground in rice fields and left for some time. *Synonym:* Bantak-igid (Ilk.).

paandap (Iloko).—A cast net for catching shrimp. The fish are first attracted by light in order to concentrate them in shallow water near shore, where the net is used. The term also refers to the act of scaring fish into sounding by beating the water surface with split bamboos, or by employing a scareline. The fish which sound as a result of the disturbance are picked up from the bottom by hand.

paanod (Bisaya; Tagalog).—A set gill net for catching sardines. It is generally made of No. 40 sewing thread knitted with a mesh from ½-inch (paanod-malimit), to ¾-inch (paanod-malaki), stretched, and trailed from the stern of an anchored banca. Light is used to attract the sardines into gilling. The term is somewhat a misnomer, for "anod" denotes drifting; and though the net may swing with the current, it never drifts, since the banca is anchored. *Synonym:* Panglawlaw (Tag.).

paayas (Iloko).—A barricade for taking ipon in swift-flowing streams. It consists of a series of stone dams about 1 by 1 by 45 feet, running parallel to the course of the river. A pair of these barriers is provided with a V-shaped trap at the apex of which bubos (fish pots), with mouths facing downstream, serve as the collecting portions to take fish migrating upstream.

pabahaan (Aklan Bisaya).—A fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonym:* Pahubas (Bis.).

pabahay (Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral used in Paete, Laguna Province, for catching kanduli (ariid catfish). It consists of a leader, a semi-circular enclosure not flanked by wings, and two heart-shaped enclosures on each side leading into the collecting cribs.

pabhas (Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahibas (Tag.); sabay and bugkat (Bik.).

pabhas-de-salap (Bikol-Spanish).—A sinamay filter net fished in the same manner as the pabhas, except that woven abaka cloth instead of split bamboo matting is used for filtering the catch.

pakaladkad (Tagalog).—A dredge net for catching snails in Laguna de Bay. It measures about 20 inches wide and has a collecting portion of coarse cotton netting. *Synonyms:* Kaladkad and kaladkad-ng-suso (Tag.).

pakaralet (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral for catching dalag in Paete, Laguna Province. Designed without the conventional wings, it is made with a long leader and one large semicircular enclosure where two collecting cribs, in the form of an apron, are set side-by-side near the nonreturn valve. *Synonym:* Saklitan (Tag.).

pakpak (Pangasinan).—A cotton twine encircling gill net for taking sardines.

pakpet (Pangasinan).—A fish shelter used in the Mangabol fisheries. It consists of piles of debris from which the catch is made by various means. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

paktad (Sebu Bisaya).—The pahubas type of fish corral used in Carcar, Cebu Province. It is a shallow-water fish weir that is fished during receding tide.

paktang (Tagalog).—A fish corral found in Bataan Province.

pakulod (Iloko).—A filter net for catching bangos fry and ipon (young gobies). It consists of two diverging wings of staked split bamboo matting which lead into the hammocklike collecting portion of sinamay. *Synonym:* Saplad (Pil.).

padait (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (young gobies) in shallow rivers such as the Amburayan and Laoag Rivers in northern Luzon. Bubos (fish pots) and pataya (hoop nets) are the collecting devices. *Synonyms:* Pamobuan or pingi (Ilk.).

padal (Ibanag).—Fish pots used in Cagayan Province. *Synonym:* Bubo (Pil.).

padaldal (Iloko).—A barricade of staked split bamboo matting for directing fish, especially mullet, to a certain area. The catch is made with a cast net.

padapoan (Bikol).—A fish shelter in Camarines Norte Province which consists of an anchored pile or piles of debris. The catch is effected by various means. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

padarisdis (Iloko).—A drive-in-net in Santa Lucia, Ilocos Sur Province, that is operated with a scareline.

padlas (Samar Bisaya).—A set gill net in southwestern Samar, 14 by 14 fathoms, that is operated between two bancas. Before being payed out, the net is immersed in crushed shrimp, and then it is weighted with two anchors. *Synonyms:* Badlas, padumog, pamungbong, pukot-padlas, pukot-padumog (Seb. Bis.).

padlas-panglambiyaw (Samar Bisaya).—A gill net of the padlas type for catching lambiyaw (yellow-lined crevalle).

padugmon (Aklan Bisaya).—A fish shelter. Literally, the term refers to the act of luring fish to a dugmon (shelter). *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); parugmon (Ban. Bis.).

padumog (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net in Alegria, Cebu Province, that is baited with crushed shrimp before being payed out. *Synonyms:* Padlas (Sam. Bis.); pamungbog, pukot-padlas, or pukot-padumog (Seb. Bis.).

padusmog (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine used in Bantayan, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Panalibot (Seb. Bis.).

paduyan (Bisaya).—A blanket net for catching shore species. It measures from 5 to 10 fathoms square and is generally made of No. 20 sewing thread. The net is buoyed up on one side by a staked, one-piece bamboo float, and sunk on the other side by lead or stone weights. Men on a banca hold it in a slanting position by pull ropes and lift the gear when fish have been attracted over it. *Synonyms:* Garong (Seb. Bis.); kabyaw (Sam. Bis.).

paed (Iloko).—A series of V-shaped barricades built across swiftly-flowing, gravelly streams for catching ipon (gobies). The fish are guided by canals, fences, or barricades into gates at the apex, where they are caught in sinamay hoop nets.

pagataw (Samar Bisaya).—A two-pronged fish spear for catching various large species. It is operated from a banca during the dark of the moon with the aid of a light.

pagawid (Aklan Bisaya).—A longline used in Panay Island. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

pagbabahaan (Samar Bisaya).—A rock barricade used in Basey, Samar Province, for catching reef species during ebbtide. It is constructed on reefs along the shores. *Synonym:* Pailigan (Sam. Bis.).

pagsamban (Iloko).—A river barricade in Aringay, La Union Province, for catching mullet, theraponids, bangos, etc. It consists of a semicircular dam of rocks and mud flanked by scarelines. From a stand on one side a cast net fisherman watches for the fish and effects capture with a net.

paguloy (Sambal).—General term for troll lines.

paguyod (Samar Bisaya; Iloko).—A troll line. The term means to pull or to tow. *Synonyms:* Subid-subid (Bis.); pahila or sibid-sibid (Tag.).

pahabog (Bisaya).—A cast net. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.); lala (Pang.; Samb.).

pahanong (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter made of piles of debris for luring the fish. The catch is made in various ways. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

pahibas (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); pabhas or bugkat (Sam. Bis.).

pahila (Tagalog; Aklan Bisaya).—A troll line used in Batangas Province. "Hila" means to pull or to tow. *Synonyms:* Sibid-sibid (Tag.); subid-subid (Seb. Bis.).

pahinas (Aklan Bisaya).—Troll lines. *Synonyms:* Sibid-sibid (Tag.); subid-subid (Seb. Bis.); paguyod (Sam. Bis.).

pahubas (Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. "Hubas" means ebbtide. *Synonyms:* Pahibas (Tag.); pabhas or babhas (Bis.).

pahubas-inangkla (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral fished during receding tide in Basey, Samar Province. It is of the inangkla (anchorlike) type.

pahunas (Aklan Bisaya).—A rock barricade built on reefs near shore for catching coral reef species during receding water. The term also refers to a shallow-water fish corral that also fishes during receding tide.

pahunas (Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); pahibas (Tag.).

pahunas-inangkla (Samar Bisaya).—An anchorlike shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. *Synonym:* Pahubas-inangkla (Sam. Bis.).

pahutik (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. It is designed with a long leader, two short wings converging into two heart-shaped enclosures, and a terminal collecting pound from which the catch is brailed out. *Synonym:* Tinures-pahubas (Sam. Bis.).

pailig (Bisaya).—A series of short gill nets staked across rivers to take small mullet, halfbeaks, etc., which enter rivers during high tide and go downstream during ebb. Each net measures 15 feet square and is generally made of Nos. 20 or 40 cotton thread knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched.

pailig (Aklan Bisaya).—A stone barricade for catching reef species during ebb tide. Built on reefs near shore, it catches fish migrating back to deep waters.

pailigan (Samar Bisaya).—A stone or rock barricade that fishes during receding tide. Built on reefs along the shore, it is made with openings or gates of some form of textile or non-textile device for filtering the catch. *Synonym:* Pagbabahaan (Sam. Bis.).

palaan (Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral used in Capiz and Romblon Provinces. *Synonym:* Payaan (Ak. Bis.).

palaan-bulonan (Aklan Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral of the inangkla (anchor-shaped) type.

palaan-tulis (Aklan Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral found in Makato, Capiz Province. It consists of a leader and two wings converging into successive, somewhat triangular, chambers, as in the tulis or pangalato type. The latter terminate in a circular collecting crib.

palabo (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral in Ubay, Bohol Province.

palabay (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net in Santander, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Kayagkag (Bis.).

palakad (Aklan Bisaya).—A push net. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

palagod (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral, 15 or more feet deep, in Bohol Province.

palamag (Iloko).—A fish shelter for luring shrimp and gobies. It is made of piles of debris. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); arong (Sam. Bis.); rama (Ilk.).

palanaan (Samar Bisaya).—A fish pot. *Synonyms:* Panggal (Bis.); panak (Bis.; Kuy.).

palanaan-balawis (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish pot used in Siquijor, Negros Oriental Province.

palangre (Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—General term for longlines. *Synonyms:* Kitang (Tag.); labay (Bis.).

palangre-de-moro (Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—A troll line used in Calape, Bohol Province.

palaoy (Iloko).—General term for drop lines or ordinary handlines.

palapad (Tagalog; Kapampangan).—A shallow-water fish corral. In some instances it is a simple movable enclosure of bamboo matting that fishes during receding tide. In Tayabas Province this corral is generally less than 9 feet deep. *Synonym:* Palapad-baklad (Tag.).

palapad-baklad (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral in San Jose, Mindoro Province, that fishes during receding tide. *Synonym:* Palapad (Tag.).

palapad-lambat (Tagalog).—A staked trap net set in tidal flats and fished during receding tide. It is similar to the palapad in every aspect of its operation, except that netting is used instead of bamboo matting.

palaway (Tagalog).—A set longline for catching dalag. The mainline is tied to stakes to keep it above the water surface. To this are attached short, snooded hooks baited with live frogs. It is fished by keeping the live bait near the surface. *Synonyms:* Patukba or paluay (Tag.).

palayaw (Iloko).—A river barricade for ipon (goby fry), similar to the pataya (Ilk.). A staked barricade of cotton cloth produces a swift flow in the river, thus frightening the gobies into retreating. They are then led into a parallel series of banana sheath barricades which guides them into fish pots set at the open end of the latter barriers.

palayaw-ambulante (Iloko-Spanish).—A movable barricade of the palayaw type used in Tagudin, Ilocos Sur Province, for catching leaping fish, such as small mullet.

palayaw-puwesto (Iloko-Spanish).—A set barricade of the pataya type for taking gobies in swiftly flowing streams.

palaylay (Pangasinan).—A drag seine similar to the karukod (Ilk.), operated with one wing payed out somewhat more offshore than the other. *Synonym:* Parayray (Pang.).

pal-eg (Iloko).—A bamboo tube for attracting gobies. Open at each end, it is sunk in rivers, left for some time, and hauled in while simultaneously closing the ends with the hands.

palhag (Aklan Bisaya).—A river fish corral consisting of two wings flanking a central collecting pound or crib. It is devoid of a leader. *Synonym:* Bunuhan (Tag.).

palibong (Tagalog).—A fish corral built in rivers, brooks, and swamps of Lopez, Tayabas Province. It is similar to the bunuhan (Tag.).

palibtok (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (young gobies) in the rivers of northern Luzon. *Synonyms:* Burayok or pamalibtokan (Ilk.).

paliwliw (Iloko).—A set pole and line for catching dalag in Sinait, Ilocos Sur Province. It is simply a short pole stuck into the ground and the hook baited with a live frog. It is similar to the patukba (Tag.).

palned (Iloko).—A gill net for sardines in northern Luzon. Generally it is 25 by 3 fathoms, with a mesh of ½- to 1-inch, stretched. The net is payed out in an arc, with the boat covering the open portion, while the fishermen make as much noise as possible and drive the fish into gilling. Similar to, but much smaller than the pang-lambang (Tag.), this gear is operated with several units working simultaneously.

paloay (Iloko).—A longline used in Paniqui, Tarlac Province. *Synonyms:* Kitang (Tag.; Pang.; Ilk.; Samb.); palaway (Tag.).

palseb (Iloko).—A set pole and line for catching dalag. The hook is baited with live hito (clariid catfish) and biya (goby) and made to fish on the bottom. The short pole serves merely as an anchorage, rather than an attachment for the line.

palsiit (Iloko).—A set pole and line for catching dalag. The hook is baited with an earthworm, and the line dangles from the pliable tip of the tapering pole. *Synonym:* Paluway (Tag.).

paluay (Tagalog).—A longline for catching dalag. It is baited with live frogs and is similar to the paloay (Ilk.). *Synonym:* Palaway (Tag.).

palubo (Pangasinan).—A triangularly framed drive-in-net operated with a scare-line in Pangasinan Province. *Synonyms:* Konay or solambaw (Sam. Bis.).

palubog (Bikol; Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net of cotton netting that is similar in construction, design, and operation to the bating (Tag.), but is much smaller. *Synonym:* Patalang (Bik.).

palubog-mayor (Bikol-Spanish).—A large encircling gill net for catching sardines. *Synonym:* Palubog-sa-tamban (Bik.).

palubog-minor (Bikol-Spanish).—An encircling gill net, much smaller than the palubog-mayor (Bik.-Sp.), used for catching sardines.

palubog-pangkiskisan (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for catching kiskisan (spotted grunt) in Sipocot, Camarines Sur Province. *Synonym:* Palubog-sa-kiskisan (Bik.).

palubog-sa-balanak (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for catching balanak (mullet) in San Miguel Bay. It is generally made of No. 40 cotton sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 1½ inches, stretched.

palubog-sa-kabasi (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for taking kabasi (short-finned gizzard shad) in San Miguel Bay. Usually it is made of No. 20/9 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched.

palubog-sa-kiskisan (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for catching kiskisan (spotted grunt) in San Miguel Bay. Usually it is made of Nos. 20/6 or 20/9 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 4 inches, stretched. *Synonym:* Palubog-pang-kiskisan (Bik.).

palubog-sa-lawihan (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for taking lawihan (long-finned gizzard shad) in San Miguel Bay. It is generally made of No. 30/4 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched.

palubog-sa-tabangongo (Bikol).—An encircling gill net used for tabangongo (ariid catfish) in San Miguel Bay. Ordinarily it is made of No. 30/4 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 4 inches, stretched.

palubog-sa-tamban (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for taking tamban kabasi-on (Bik.) or lapad (Tag.; deep-bodied sardine) in San Miguel Bay. *Synonym:* Palubog-mayor (Bik.-Sp.).

palukso (Tagalog).—A fish corral for catching dalag that is operated in creeks or rivers near Laguna de Bay when water in the lake is receding. It consists of two wings converging into a heart-shaped enclosure, a platform on which the dalag land, and a live-box beside the latter. *Synonyms:* Balingad-ngad or paluksohan (Tag.).

palukso (Sebu Bisaya).—A set trap net of sinamay or cotton netting. Flanked by two wings of split-bamboo matting, it is set seaward and has barricades of twigs behind it. *Synonyms:* Luob or patakiyob (Il. Bis.).

palukso (Pangasinan).—A fish trap for catching dalag. It is operated like a barricade in rivers, creeks, or openings of rice-field dikes when the water is being drained. It is fashioned of slanting, V-shaped split-bamboo matting into which the dalag leap.

paluksohan (Sebu Bisaya).—A barricade with two winglike dams converging from upstream into a split-bamboo matting platform, where fish, migrating to the sea, are caught. *Synonym:* Bisig (Seb. Bis.).

paluksohan (Tagalog).—A fish corral operated in creeks and rivers near Laguna de Bay for taking dalag. It has a landing platform and is usually fished when water in the lake begins to recede. *Synonym:* Palukso (Tag.).

palumpat (Ilongo Bisaya).—A long fish rake used in rivers of Capiz during the night for catching mullet and shrimp. It is operated by a fisherman from one side of a banca where a landing platform of split bamboo is built. *Synonym:* Lawiswis (Tag.).

paluob (Tagalog).—A small, low, and somewhat circular set enclosure for catching dalag in quiet, shallow coves of inland water. Made of split-bamboo stakes, it is provided with a trap door. *Synonym:* Pataob (Tag.).

palurop (Sebu Bisaya).—A tuck seine of sinamay (abaka cloth). *Synonyms:* Baling-sa-laod or baling-lawod (Seb. Bis.).

palutaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A series of individual drop lines for catching bangsi (flying fish). Each line is about 9 feet long and is buoyed by a subcylindrical wooden float. Operated somewhat like the longline, the gear is left unattended for some time. *Synonym:* Pamataw (Seb. Bis.).

paluway (Tagalog).—A set pole and line for catching dalag from the surface, intermediate depths, or at the bottom. It is generally baited with a live frog, earthworm, clariid catfish, or goby. *Synonyms:* Bantak, palsiit, or palseb (Ilk.).

paluyot (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Bohol Province.

pamalanak (Pangasinan).—A rectangular drive-in-net operated with a scareline for catching banak (mullet) in Bolinao, Pangasinan Province.

pamalangsi-likos (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine for bangsi (flying fish) in Boljoon, Cebu Province.

pamalaw (Bikol).—A two-man drag seine for catching balaw (tiny shrimp). Made of sinamay, it is equipped with a pocket measuring 10 to 15 feet, and wings 10 to 15 by 3 feet. *Synonym:* Sarap-sa-balaw (Bik.).

pamalibtokan (Iloko).—A river barricade in northern Luzon for catching ipon (young gobies). It is fashioned of two V-shaped dams flanked by dikes set perpendicular to the banks, and other dams and fences running parallel to the course of the river. The gates are guarded by collecting devices, such as fish pots or filter nets. *Synonyms:* Palibtok or burayok (Ilk.).

pamaliling (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Konda, Cebu Province, for catching sardines. Wooden plungers are employed to scare the fish into gilling. *Synonym:* Pukot-panumbok (Seb. Bis.).

pamaling (Sebu Bisaya).—The act of fishing with the use of the baling (Bis.), a sinamay drag seine designed with a pocket or bag.

pamalo (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Bohol and Leyte Provinces for catching balo (garfish).

pamalos (Tagalog).—A gaff for catching eels in the muddy bottoms of fishponds. It is fashioned with a horizontal handle or butt and a blade having seven outwardly-curved points and two curved inwards.

pamana (Maranaw; Bisaya).—A fish spear used in Malabang, Lanao Province, and in many places in the Visayas.

pamangkaw (Tagalog).—A long-handled dip net of cotton netting employed in hauling in a baited line, the latter used as an accessory in catching pomfret with the pangduhay (Tag.), a deep-water cast net. *Synonyms:* Tigpaw (Bis.); singgapong (Ilk.).

pamanggal (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish pot. Literally, the term refers to the act of fishing with a panggal (Bis.), a fish pot.

pamangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for catching bangsi (flying fish) in Lazi, Negros Oriental Province. *Synonyms:* Panirikinya or natural (Bis.-Sp.).

pamansikol (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines or drop lines used in Cebu Province.

pamantak (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish pot. Actually, the term refers to the act of fishing with a bantak (Bis.), a cone-shaped bamboo fish pot.

pamarungoy (Sebu Bisaya).—A purse seine for catching barungoy (flying fish) in Cebu and Negros Oriental Provinces. *Synonyms:* Pukot-bangsi or pukot-pamangsi (Seb. Bis.).

pamasayan (Bikol).—A shallow-water fish corral used in San Miguel Bay for catching pasayan (shrimp). *Synonyms:* Natural, ordinaryo, or alas-na-kupas (Bik.-Sp.).

pamataw (Sebu Bisaya).—A series of individually floated drop lines for catching flying fish. These are left unattended for some time. *Synonym:* Palutaw (Seb. Bis.).

pamilis (Iloko).—A set gill net in Caoayan, Ilocos Sur Province, for taking bilis (sardines). *Synonyms:* Palned or sadeng (Ilk.).

pamingwit (Sebu Bisaya).—A general term for lines in Oroqueta, Misamis Occidental Province. Literally, the term refers to the act of fishing with lines.

pamitana (Banton Bisaya).—A handline fished from a banca. Strictly speaking, it refers to the act of handlining.

pamitin (Tagalog).—A modified pole and line in Laguna de Bay for catching dalag. Meat of kuhol (snails) is used for bait during times when live frogs are hard to procure. In the former case, the water is made murky by treading with the feet, in order to keep smaller fish from nibbling on the bait. *Synonym:* Patukba (Tag.).

pamobuan (Iloko).—A barricade of sawali (webbed-bamboo matting) for catching ipon. Placed across shallow rivers, it is designed with or without a center escapement, the collecting devices consisting of a series of large, cylindrical bubos (fish pots). *Synonyms:* Pingi or padait (Ilk.).

pamonit (Aklan Bisaya; Banton Bisaya).—A pole and line. Literally, the term refers to the act of fishing with a bunit (pole and line). *Synonym:* Bunit (Bis.).

pamulanguso (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching pulanguso (immature sardines). As a rule, the net is made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of ¾- to ⅞-inch, stretched.

pamulinaw (Tagalog).—A combination shelter-barricade in the sea for taking small mullet, cardinal fish, young bangos, and anchovies in Bataan Province. The catch is made with a cast net.

pamungbong (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Bohol, Cebu, and Negros Oriental Provinces. Similar to the pukot-padlas and the padumog (Seb. Bis.), it is baited with macerated shrimp.

pamuntonan (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines or drop lines in Agusan Province. Actually, the term refers to fishing grounds for handlines. *Synonym:* Talunton (Seb. Bis.).

pamuraw (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Naval, Leyte Province, for catching buraw (striped mackerel).

pamuraw-buraw (Sebu Bisaya).—A purse seine for catching buraw (striped mackerel). *Synonym:* Kubkob (Bis.-Tag.).

pana (Tagalog).—A fish spear of various designs in which the principle of action in each is that of the bow and arrow.

pana (Iloko).—A general term for fish spears in which the principle of action is that of the bow and arrow.

pana (Bisaya Ivatan; Bikol).—A term for fish spear synonymous to pana (Tag.), except that the accent is on the second, instead of the first syllable.

panabit (Kuyonon).—Squid jigs used in Palawan Province.

panabol (Bisaya).—A set gill net.

panak (Kuyonon; Sebu Bisaya).—Small bamboo fish pots. *Synonym:* Panggal (Bis.).

panakab (Sebu Bisaya).—A cover pot. Literally, the term means fishing with a salakab (cover net).

panak-alimango (Kuyonon).—A five-sided, globular bamboo fish pot for catching alimango (land crab). It has a circular opening devoid of a nonreturn valve, and it is baited with coconut meat.

panaklob (Tagalog).—A circularly-framed net used to cover the roof of a pugad-pugad (fish shelter) when catching spawning dalag.

panada (Bikol).—A stone barricade built on reefs near shore for catching rock fish during receding tide. Literally, the term means the act of fishing with the sada (reef barricade).

panadlas (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine used in Cebu and Negros Oriental Provinces.

panagap (Tagalog).—Term for a small drag seine which is synonymous to sagap (Tag.), except that it refers more to the act of fishing with a sagap (drag seine).

panagat (Bikol; Aklan Bisaya).—General term for lines, referring usually to handlines or drop lines, in Panay Island and Pandan, Catanduanes Province.

panagat (Kuyonon).—A gill net about 25 fathoms by 3 feet, with meshes ½-inch, stretched. After causing the fish to gill by making as much noise as possible, fishermen haul the net to shore.

panagat (Sebu Bisaya).—A gaff designed with a curved handle or butt for catching eels in the rivers of northern Mindanao.

panalibot (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine in Bantayan, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Padusmog (Seb. Bis.).

panalikop (Batangas Tagalog).—A ring net for catching tuna and bonito in Batangas and Balayan Bays. The purse rings are attached only on or near the bunt or landing piece. *Synonyms:* Panambakol, pukot-pangtulingan (Bat. Tag.).

panalipot (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish shelter made of piles of stones on reefs. After the fish have been enticed to seek shelter, they are caught by various means or picked up by hand.

panambakol (Batangas Tagalog).—A ring net used in Batangas Province for catching tulingan (tuna), especially tambakol (yellowfin). *Synonyms:* Panalikop or pukot-panulingan (Bat. Tag.).

panamban (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching tamban (adult sardines). It is usually made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of 1¾-inch, stretched.

panamban (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for catching tamban (sardines) in Ubay, Bohol Province. It may be used with or without light.

panamban-palong-palong (Sebu Bisaya).—A bag net for catching tamban (sardines) in Ubay, Bohol Province. It is operated with the aid of light. *Synonym:* Basnig (Pil.).

panaon (Aklan Bisaya).—A river barricade having fish pots as collecting portions of the trap.

panara (Bikol).—A small encircling gill net used for catching sardines in Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte Province. *Synonym:* Panki (Bik.).

panarukoy (Iloko).—A gill net for catching tarukoy (fiddler crabs).

panaruyan (Ivatan).—A pole and line.

panalawasig (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for catching salawasig (halfbeaks).

panki (Bikol).—A small encircling gill net for catching sardines in San Miguel and Sorsogon Bays, and Masbate Province. In Lake Buhi, Camarines Sur Province, this term refers to a drag seine of wide mesh used for catching carp in the middle or deeper water. *Synonym:* Panara (Bik.).

pandomuot (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Dinagat, Surigao Province.

panera (Bisaya-Spanish).—A small fish corral used in Zamboanga. Designed with or without wings, and having one or two heart-shaped chambers, it is set at river mouths, creeks, or across fishpond gates to capture fish as the water recedes.

panga (Aklan Bisaya).—A hook for catching alimango (land crabs) inside their burrows. It is made with a curved, blunt blade attached to the tip of a wooden or bamboo handle, and is similar to panukot (Tag.).

pangabasi (Iloko; Bikol; Kapampangan; Bisaya).—A gill net for catching kabasi (gizzard shad).

pangaber (Iloko).—A set gill net used in the Iloko provinces for catching aber (deep-bodied sardine). *Synonyms:* Palned, sadeng, pang-aber (Ilk.).

pang-aber (Iloko).—A set gill net for taking aber (deep-bodied sardine) in the Iloko provinces. *Synonyms:* Pangaber, palned, sadeng (Ilk.).

pang-agwas (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for catching agwas (large mullet).

pangahig (Tagalog).—A term for either a rake or a cotton netting dredge net used in Laguna de Bay, Pasig River, and other places in the Tagalog region for collecting ark shells and snails. The rake is made with a long bamboo handle and a wire netting bag, and it is operated by one man from a banca.

pangal (Maranaw).—A small, basketlike, globular fish pot for catching all kinds of bottom fish as well as crabs, large prawns, and lobsters. Made of rattan or bamboo, it has a circular opening on top devoid of a nonreturn valve, but it is provided with a short, collarlike projection.

pang-alang-alang (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A fish corral of moderate depth, generally less than 2½ fathoms, with the design of a paugmad (Bis.). It has a leader and a large, semicircular enclosure, but is devoid of wings and collecting pound. *Synonym:* Medya (Sam. Bis.).

pang-alangan (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching alangan (medium-sized sardines). It is usually made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh from ⅞- to $^{15}/_{16}$-inch, stretched.

pang-alimasag (Tagalog).—A drift net used in Navotas, Rizal Province, for catching alimasag (swimming crab). *Synonym:* Panti (Pil.).

pangaling (Aklan Bisaya).—A drive-in-net, similar to the surambaw (Sam. Bis.) and the katigbi (Tag.), which is operated with a scareline.

pang-aliso (Iloko).—A gill net used in Ilocos Sur Province for catching aliso (gray snapper).

pang-apta (Batangas Tagalog).—A small push net used in Lake Taal for catching apta (small shrimp belonging to the family Atyiidae). It is usually made of sinamay.

pangasag (Aklan Bisaya).—A two-pronged fish spear employed in river fishing for kasag (swimming crab). Literally, the term refers to the act of fishing for this particular kind of crab.

pang-asohos (Tagalog).—A submerged set gill net used in Manila Bay for catching asuhos (whiting or sillago). It is similar to panghoya (Tag.).

pangaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A large, somewhat cubical fish pot used in deep water. *Synonym:* Bubo (Tag.).

pang-awa (Samar Bisaya; Iloko).—A gill net fished in Leyte and Ilocos Provinces for awa (spawning bangos).

pangawil (Tagalog; Aklan Bisaya).—Handlines or drop lines (kawil) operated in deep water from a boat. It is also a term for line fishing in general.

pangay (Aklan Bisaya).—A small, globular baited fish pot for catching fish, crab, shrimp, prawns, and lobsters. It is designed with a circular opening at the top; but has no true nonreturn valve. *Synonym:* Panggal (Bis.).

pangbakoko (Tagalog).—A gill net used in Cavite Province for catching bakoko (large porgies and grunts). In Bataan Province, the term refers to a type of cast net used with a bumbon (fish shelter—a conelike pile of bamboo or wooden posts). The Cavite gear is similar to panti-pangbakoko, while the Bataan device resembles dala-pangbakoko.

pangdomudot (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral used in Surigao Province for catching dumodot (anchovies). It is set in from 2 to 6 fathoms of water and is similar in design to the inangkla (Bis.).

pangdugarog (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net fished in Pilar, Bataan Province, for bikaw (threadfins) and pagatpat (young gizzard shad). It is usually made of No. 40 sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 1¼-inch, stretched.

pangduhay (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching duhay (pomfrets). It is generally made of China grass twine knitted with a mesh of 3 inches, stretched. The outstanding feature of this gear is the opening at the apex from which the baited line, used in attracting pomfrets, is retrieved after the fish have been impounded under the net.

pangdulis (Batangas Tagalog).—A drag seine of sinamay for catching dulis (anchovies). *Synonym:* Sagap (Bat. Tag.).

pangdulong (Tagalog).—A fish trap used in Laguna de Bay for catching dulong (gobies). The leader, or guiding barrier, leads the dulong to a floating raft, from under which they are dipped out with a skimming net.

panggal (Bisaya).—A basketlike, globular pot for taking crabs and large shrimp. It has a circular opening on top but no nonreturn valve. *Synonyms:* Pangal (Mar.); panak (Kuy.; Seb. Bis.); pangay (Ak. Bis.).

panggalato (Samar Bisaya; Bikol).—A shallow-water fish corral made with a leader and two wings converging into a large, somewhat angular enclosure, which leads into a collecting crib. *Synonyms:* Dinumpil or dinongpil (Sam. Bis.).

panggalatok (Palanan).—The pangalato type of fish corral used in Casiguran, Quezon Province. Its distinctive feature is that it has angular enclosures instead of the common semicircular chambers.

panggay (Aklan Bisaya).—A small, basketlike, globular fish pot for catching crabs and large shrimp. It is made with a circular opening on top but no nonreturn valve.

panggilid (Tagalog).—A small purse seine used in Cavite Province for fishing near the coast. *Synonym:* Talakop-sa-gilid (Tag.).

panggutob (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines used in Cebu Province and northern Mindanao for caching gutob (short-bodied mackerel).

panghalubaybay (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching halubaybay (deep-bodied sardine). It is generally made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of 1-inch, stretched.

panghaol-haol (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Merida, Leyte Province, for catching haol-haol (sardines).

panghasa-hasa (Tagalog).—A ring net operated with one or two boats for catching hasa-hasa (short-bodied mackerel). If one boat is used, the term is synonymous to kubkob; if two boats are used, then it means the same as talakop. Recently, this gear was used as a stop seine in Manila and San Miguel Bays for catching bungoan (smooth-headed ariid catfish) and bambangin (flame-colored snapper).

panghilot (Bukidnon).—A snare for catching anga (goby) in the interior of Misamis Oriental Province. It consists of a small noose of fine but stiff abaka fiber tied to the tip of a 4-foot bamboo pole.

panghipon (Tagalog).—A fish corral used in Manila Bay for catching hipon (shrimp). It is constructed in waters from 3 to 6 feet deep.

panghoya (Tagalog).—A submerged set gill net in Manila Bay for catching hoya (large-sized demersal species such as croakers, grunts, nemipterids, large-sized slipmouths).

pang-igat (Tagalog).—A gaff for catching igat (eels). It is made with a curved blade which has a hooklike point at its tip, and a curved bamboo handle for probing mud in drained fishponds.

pang-ilak (Sebu Bisaya).—A bow-gun fish spear for catching ilak (rudder fish).

pang-ilaw (Tagalog).—A push net used in Cavite Province for catching shrimp during the dark of the moon with the aid of light. Literally, the term means fishing with light.

pang-isan (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of line in Konda, Cebu Province.

panglambang (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net for catching sardines that is operated only in the daytime. It is generally made of No. 40/4 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 1-inch, stretched. One or two boats may be used in its operation. It is similar to the bating (Tag.), except that its meshes run vertically instead of horizontally in relation to the cork and bottom lines.

pangalamok (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net for catching sardine fry in Manila Bay. It is usually made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of ½-inch, stretched.

panglawlaw (Tagalog).—A set gill net for catching sardines in Manila Bay, especially Cavite Province. It is fished during the dark of the moon from the bow of an anchored banca with the aid of a petroleum lamp. *Synonym:* Paanod (Bis.; Tag.).

panglinte (Bisaya).—A fish spear usually consisting of a single-barbed, arrowlike, metal blade shot through a bamboo tube or through an iron pipe by means of rubber bands or elastic by diver-fishermen. *Synonym:* Panuyo (Bis.).

pangluob (Tagalog).—An enclosed fish trap for taking nesting dalag. It is made of split bamboo and designed with a trap door controlled by a triggerlike device. In shallow water, it is set or stuck into the ground, but in deep water, it is floated.

panglumayagan (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish spear for catching lumayagan (spiny lobster) with the aid of a light.

panglurop (Bisaya).—A fish spear with bow-and-arrow arrangement employed by divers. Literally, the term means diving.

panglusong (Tagalog).—A set gill net used in Bataan Province for threadfin and leather jackets. It is approximately 30 by 2 fathoms, and it is generally made of abaka twine knitted with a mesh of 3 inches, stretched.

pangmanamsi (Batangas Tagalog).—A sinamay drag seine used in Batangas Province for catching manamsi (sardine fry). *Synonym:* Sagap (Bat. Tag.).

pangorita (Iloko).—A fish spear used in Ilocos Norte Province for catching korita (octopus) with or without the use of a raft.

pangsanga (Sebu Bisaya).—A three-bladed harpoon used in Misamis Oriental Province for catching sanga (devil ray). Two 10-inch barbless iron hooks tied to a 200-foot, ¾-inch, Manila retrieving line serve as gaffed lines which form the accessory landing gear. This harpoon is operated from a heavily built outriggered dugout.

pangsilinyasi (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net fished in Manila Bay for silinyasi (sardine fingerling). Similar to the panglamok (Tag.), it is usually made of Nos. 40 or 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of ½-inch, stretched.

pangsulo (Bisaya).—A fish spear employed in wading depths along shores with the aid of light. Literally, the term means fishing with a torchlight.

pangtamban (Bikol).—An encircling gill net for catching tamban (deep-bodied sardines) in San Miguel Bay. Similar to the palubog-mayor and the palubog-tamban (Bik.), it is made with meshes 1¼-inch, stretched.

pangti (Samar Bisaya).—A drift net usually fished not far from shore for catching pelagic crabs. *Synonym:* Panti (Pil.).

pangtrukos (Tagalog).—A tuck seine for catching silinyasi (sardine fingerlings). It is operated during dark nights with a cordon of small boats that drive fish into the net. *Synonym:* Aboy-bating (Bik.).

pangtunsoy (Tagalog).—A deep-water cast net used in Manila Bay for catching tunsoy (adult fimbriated sardines). Similar to the panghalobaybay (Tag.), it is ordinarily made of Nos. 40 to 50 linen twine knitted with a mesh of 1 inch, stretched.

pangtukos (Tagalog).—A tuck seine for catching silinyasi (sardine fingerlings). It is operated during the dark of the moon, aided by a cordon of small driver boats. *Synonyms:* Aboy-bating (Bik.); pangtrukos (Tag.).

pang-ugnat (Tagalog).—A drive-in-net with a submerged scareline for catching gobies, especially talimosak. The landing net may be fashioned like a push net without runners or a simple rectangular drag seine held by two men.

pangulong (Tagalog).—A stop seine used in San Miguel Bay for catching schools of large-sized spotted pomadasids, snappers, and ariid catfish. Similar to the kubkob (Bik.), it consists of an outer curtainlike impounding net of varied sizes and an inner brailing (pursing) net.

pangutob (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines operated with the aid of light.

panibid (Ilongo Bisaya).—Troll lines in Pilar, Capiz Province. *Synonym:* Sibid-sibid (Tag.).

panilay (Batangas Tagalog).—A simple handline used both in the sea and in inland water bodies such as Laguna de Bay.

panilo (Bikol-Tagalog).—Dip nets used in Camarines Norte Province.

panilot (Sebu Bisaya).—A small movable fish corral in Tagbilaran, Bohol Province. It is made of bamboo or wire matting, and the catch is brailed out of its collecting pound or crib by a dip net.

paniming (Sebu Bisaya).—Either a circular or a four-cornered globular baited fish pot for catching crabs, shrimp, prawns, and small fish. It has a circular opening on top. Literally, the term means fishing with a timing (Bis.), a fish pot. *Synonym:* Kiming (Kuy.).

panindaw (Aklan Bisaya; Ilongo Bisaya).—A crab lift net for catching swimming crabs. It consists of a coarse-meshed square net mounted on a bamboo cross piece. It is baited and sunk in convenient spots, usually in series, and marked by a float.

paningahan (Tagalog).—General term for gill nets. It may also refer to a fishing ground for all types of gill nets.

panintak (Maranaw).—A pole and line used in Lanao Province. Literally, this term refers to fishing with a sintak (Bis.), a pole and line.

panira (Bisaya-Spanish).—A small, shallow, river fish corral that fishes during receding tide. It is made with or without wings and is provided with one or two heart-shaped chambers.

panirikinya (Bisaya-Spanish).—A gill net used in Cebu Province for catching sirikinya (flying fish). *Synonyms:* Natural (Bis.-Sp.); pamangsi (Seb. Bis.).

panlamba (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine in Siaton, Negros Oriental Province.

panlukob (Sebu Bisaya).—A set impounding net in Leyte Province that is fished during receding tide. It is similar to the budhi (Seb. Bis.). When split bamboo matting is used in place of a net, this gear becomes a fish corral similar to the pahubas (Bis.).

panti (Pilipino).—Drift nets. At present, many of these are ordinary set gill nets. *Synonyms:* Pangti (Sam. Bis.); pang-alimasag (Tag.).

panti-hila-hila (Tagalog).—A gill net used in Unisan, Tayabas Province, that is operated like a drag seine.

panti-malamba (Tagalog).—A large gill net used in Unisan, Tayabas Province, for deep-water fishing.

panti-panapulok (Tagalog).—A gill net found in Torrijos, Marinduque Province.

panti-pangibas (Tagalog).—A set gill net designed and operated for catching seaward-migrating fish during ebbtide.

panting-anod (Bikol; Tagalog).—A drift net used in Camarines Sur and Marinduque Provinces for catching lumahan (striped mackerel).

panting-lawlaw (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net operated in Cavite Province for taking lawlaw (sardines). In this sense, the term is synonymous to halang or bating (Tag.). It also refers to a set gill net, one end of which is trailed from the bow of an anchored boat, fished with a light, to attract the sardines. In this case, the term is synonymous to paanod and panglawlaw (Tag.).

panting-palipad (Tagalog).—A drift net used in Paete, Laguna Province, and Jalajala, Rizal Province. One banca is used in its operation.

panting-pang-alimasag (Tagalog).—A drift net for catching alimasag (pelagic crabs) in Manila Bay. Measuring 10 fathoms by 3 feet, it is usually made of No. 30/4 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 4 inches, stretched, and has wooden cylindrical floats and brass ring weights. *Synonym:* Panti-pang-alimasag (Tag.).

panting-pangbanak (Batangas Tagalog).—A gill net for catching banak (mullet) in Batangas Province.

panting-pangkanduli (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net used for catching kanduli (ariid catfish) in Laguna de Bay. Made with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched, it is designed with floats to keep it from sinking in deep water, and with extra netting at the bottom where the kanduli are caught.

panting-pangdalag (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net for catching dalag in Paete, Laguna Province. It is made of heavy twine knitted with wide meshes. *Synonym:* Panting-pukot (Tag.).

panting-pangdangat (Tagalog).—A gill net used in Batangas Province, especially Lake Taal and vicinity, for catching dangat (glass fish), slipmouths, and other small shore and river fish.

panting-panglumahan (Tagalog).—A gill net operated in Batangas Province for lumahan (mackerel) and galunggong (round scad). *Synonym:* Panti-panglumahan (Tag.).

panting-pangmanamsi (Tagalog).—A gill net used in Batangas Province for catching manamsi (round sardines).

panting-pangtagan (Tagalog).—A gill net used for catching tagan (sawfish) in the deepest portion of Laguna de Bay. It is made of heavy twine knitted with a mesh about 18 inches, stretched.

panting-pangtanigi (Tagalog).—A drift net for catching tanigi (Spanish mackerel) in Cavite and Batangas Provinces. It measures 50 by 2 fathoms, and is made of ramie twine knitted with a mesh from 3 to 4 inches, stretched.

panting-pukot (Tagalog).—A drag seine used in the rivers of Laguna and Rizal Provinces for catching dalag (murrel) and hito (clariid catfish). *Synonym:* Panting-pangdalag (Tag.).

panti-pang-alimasag (Tagalog).—A drift net used in Manila Bay for catching alimasag (pelagic crabs). *Synonym:* Panting-pang-alimasag (Tag.).

panti-pangbakoko (Tagalog).—A drift net used in Manila Bay for catching bakoko (porgies, pomadsids, and grunts). It measures 10- by 1-fathom and is generally made of Nos. 20/6 or 30/6 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 3 to 4 inches, stretched.

panti-panglumahan (Tagalog).—A drift net operated in Manila Bay for catching lumahan (striped mackerel). It is 50 by 2 fathoms and is generally made of No. 30/6 cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched. Its bottom line is without sinkers. *Synonym:* Panting-panglumahan (Bat. Tag.).

panti-pangsabalo (Tagalog).—A drift net used in Cavite Province for catching sabalo (spawning bangos). It measures 50 by 2 fathoms and is made of ramie twine knitted with a mesh of 7 inches, stretched. The bottom line is without sinkers.

panti-pangtanigi (Tagalog).—A drift net for catching tanigi (Spanish mackerel) in Rosario, Cavite Province. *Synonym:* Panting-pangtanigi (Tag.).

pantukos (Tagalog).—A tuck seine operated from two boats during the dark of the moon for catching silinyasi (sardine fingerlings). Schools of the fish are driven into the net by a cordon of many smaller boats. *Synonyms:* Aboy-bating (Bik.); pangtrukos (Kab.).

pangtulingan (Batangas Tagalog).—A ring net used for catching tuna and bonito in Batangas Province. *Synonym:* Pukot-pang-araw (Bat. Tag.).

pantunton (Aklan Bisaya).—A handline. *Synonym:* Tunton (Ak. Bis.).

panubidsubid (Sebu Bisaya).—A troll line used in Negros Oriental Province and in northern Mindanao.

panukot (Tagalog).—A hook for taking alimango. It is made with a curve-tipped metal blade and a bamboo handle. When the hook is inserted into the burrow, the crab clings to the blade; then after it has been turned upside down, the animal is retrieved.

panudsod (Sebu Bisaya).—A push net in Loon, Bohol Province.

panugpo (Tagalog).—A fish shelter for attracting young shrimp and bangos fry. It consists of a series of small twig bundles tied to an anchored surface mainline. The catch is effected by a dip net.

panuyo (Bisaya).—Literally, this term refers to fishing with the aid of a torch; however, the fish spear is the most common gear used in this type of operation. *Synonym:* Panglinte (Bis.).

panyambo (Banton Bisaya; Aklan Bisaya).—A troll line. Literally, the term refers to the act of fishing with troll lines or trolling.

parangli (Maranaw-Spanish).—A longline. *Synonyms:* Palangre, parangri, or paranhe (Bis.-Sp.).

parangre (Bisaya-Spanish).—A longline. *Synonyms:* Palangre (Seb. Bis.-Sp.); parangli (Mar.-Sp.); paranhe (Bis.-Sp.); labay (Bis.); kitang (Tag.).

paranhe (Bisaya-Spanish).—A longline. *Synonyms:* Palangre (Seb. Bis.-Sp.); parangli (Mar.-Sp.); parangre (Bis.-Sp.); kitang (Tag.); labay (Bis.).

paranyaki (Pangasinan).—A drift net used in San Fabian, Pangasinan Province, for catching slipmouth and goatfish. It measures 25- by 1-fathom. In other places in this province the term also refers to the lighted boat in a sapyaw outfit.

parayray (Pangasinan).—A beach seine in Bolinao, Pangasinan Province, which is operated with one wing somewhat offshore. In Alaminos and other places in Pangasinan it refers to a type of shallow-water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. In the former case, the term is synonymous to palaylay (Pang.); and in the latter, it is synonymous to pahubas (Bis.).

pareng (Iloko; Ibanag).—A cylindrical rattan fish pot for catching mullet. It is anchored near the bank and is left to drift with the river current. Mullet migrating downstream with the current are caught in the pot. *Synonyms:* Pateng (Ilk.); gangen (Iban.).

parigdig (Pangasinan).—A square lift net, measuring about 2 fathoms on each side, which is operated in rivers by four persons from four outposts. It is fished with or without the use of pulleys or blocks.

paril (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Albuquerque, Bohol Province.

parisak (Ibanag).—A dip net used for scooping up fish caught in beach or drag seines. It also may refer to the type of fishing which causes scared fish, especially gobies, to jump into a banca.

parispis (Iloko).—A drive-in-net used in Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte Provinces. It is mounted on a triangular frame and operated with a scareline. *Synonym:* Parisris (Ilk.).

parisris (Iloko).—A triangularly framed drive-in-net fished with a scareline. *Synonym:* Parispis (Ilk.).

parukdok (Pangasinan).—A set pole and line for catching dalag and hito (mudfish). Live frogs, earthworms, and fish are used for bait, and the gear is left overnight without attention.

parugmon (Banton Bisaya).—A fish shelter. *Synonyms:* Padugmon (Ak. Bis.); bumbon (Tag.); rugmon (Ban. Bis.).

pasabal (Kapampangan).—A river fish corral. It consists of two wings converging into a heart-shaped collecting pound from which the catch is brailed out by dip nets. *Synonym:* Bunuhan (Tag.).

pasabal (Tagalog).—A fish corral found in Bataan Province. Set in waters about 1 fathom deep, it consists of a leader and two short wings converging into a rather large, heart-shaped enclosure. The latter leads into a smaller forechamber which terminates in a collecting pound. The catch is brailed out by dip nets. *Synonym:* Pasabal-tabi (Tag.).

pasabal-laot (Tagalog).—A deep-water fish corral used in Bataan Province. It has no collecting pound, and the fish are brailed out of its semicircular enclosure by a sigin (scoop seine).

pasabal-tabi (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral constructed near shore. The catch is brailed out of the collecting cribs by dip nets. *Synonym:* Pasabal (Tag.).

pasabang (Iloko).—A huge fish trap constructed in mouths of rivers. It is made of bamboo splits and has a baglike collecting device of sinamay. *Synonym:* Pasbang (Pang.).

pasabing (Iloko; Pangasinan).—General term for fish corrals in Pangasinan and the Iloko provinces. It is a larger and a more complicated affair than the tarek (Ilk.). *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); sagkad (Bik.); bunuan (Bis.); bunsod (Seb. Bis.); pasaging or pasaking (Iban.).

pasabing-duble (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A river fish corral consisting of two diverging wings and two collecting chambers which lead into each other. The terminal compartment forms the collecting crib.

pasabing-ordinaryo (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A common type of shallow-water fish corral in which the catch is brailed out of the collecting pound by dip nets.

pasabing-sa-balanak (Pangasinan).—A fish corral for catching balanak (mullet). Generally set in rivers, this corral is provided with a landing platform. In this type it is usually necessary to drive the fish into the trap.

pasabing-sa-malaga (Pangasinan).—A fish corral for taking malaga (siganids) in Bolinao, Pangasinan Province.

pasabing-sensilyo (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A typical river fish corral similar to pasabing-duble (Ilk.), except that the terminal collecting crib is located on one side of the semicircular antechamber.

pasaki (Sebu Bisaya).—A river fish corral used in northern Mindanao for catching migratory fish, such as large cavallas, mullet, eels, and grunts, as they migrate seaward from the lakes.

pasaking (Ibanag).—General term for fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Pasabing (Ilk.); pasaging (Iban.).

pasadsaran (Tagalog).—An ordinary inland water fish corral operated in Laguna de Bay for catching dalag migrating shoreward during high water (rainy season). It is made with two wings facing lakewards and converging into a heart-shaped enclosure which faces shoreward. Often, a canal is dug on shore to create a flow of lake water shoreward; hence the term "sadsad," which means to beach.

pasagad (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral in Bohol Province. The catch is brailed out with a sagad (scoop seine).

pasagka (Bikol).—A type of fish corral constructed across the outlets of Lake Buhi. It is provided with two wings but is devoid of a leader. One or more heart-shaped enclosures lead into the collecting crib where the catch is brailed out.

pasaging (Ibanag).—General term for fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Pasaking (Iban.); pasabing (Ilk.); baklad (Tag.).

pasalambang (Batangas Tagalog).—A drag or beach seine of cotton netting used in Bauan, Batangas Province.

pasalugki (Iloko).—A series of submerged V-shaped barricades for catching ipon (gobies). They are made of banana sheaths with a wall of cotton cloth stretched in front. The latter helps to clear the muddy water and thereby makes the ipon more active. Set against the current, this gear intercepts the fish which are finally caught in bubos at gates of the barricades. *Synonym:* Pasalugi (Ilk.).

pasalugi (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in northern Luzon. *Synonyms:* Pasalugki or pasugki (Ilk.).

pasbang (Pangasinan).—Large river fish traps placed across the mouth of Dagupan River for catching fish migrating upstream with the rising tide. Each consists of two bamboo rafts built in V-shaped fashion, with an elevated platform and a sinamay bag for the collecting portion. *Synonym:* Pasagang (Ilk.).

pasbang-duble (Pangasinan-Spanish).—Two sets of the pasbang, using three bamboo rafts and two collecting bags in order to fish on both stages of the tide.

pasbang-sensilyo (Pangasinan-Spanish).—The simple style of operating the pasbang. Only one collecting bag is used, and it is fished during only one stage of the tide. *Synonyms:* Pasbang (Pang.); pasabang (Ilk.).

paserser (Iloko).—A triangular lift net operated in Vintar, Ilocos Norte Province, with the aid of a scareline.

pasgong (Sebu Bisaya).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap for catching alikomo (land crab) in northern Mindanao. It is made with a spadelike bamboo strip trap door controlled by a bow-and-trigger arrangement. *Synonyms:* Patibong (Tag.; Ban. Bis.); sarading (Kuy.); lagpit (Il. Bis.); yagpit (Ak. Bis.).

pasikarod (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon with bubos (fish pots). The latter are anchored at the bottom by stone or rock weights and form the collecting device, as in pingi (Ilk.), a similar barricade for taking ipon.

pasol (Sebu Bisaya).—A handline or drop line used in deep water of the open sea for catching large fish, with or without the aid of light.

pasol-lambo (Sebu Bisaya).—A troll line. *Synonym:* Sibid-sibid (Tag.).

pasol-palangri (Sebu Bisaya).—A set longline in Negros Oriental Province.

pasol-pangutob (Sebu Bisaya).—A handline operated in Bohol Province for catching hasa-hasa (mackerel) with the aid of torchlight.

pasudsod (Iloko).—A longline in Solsona, Ilocos Norte Province. *Synonyms:* Pasursor (Ilk.); kitang (Tag.).

pasugki (Iloko).—A barricade for ipon (gobies) used in Aringay, La Union Province. *Synonyms:* Pasalugki or pasalugi (Ilk.).

pasurong (Iloko).—A barricade for ipon (goby fry) in Solsona, Ilocos Norte Province. It is constructed facing upstream to catch fish migrating downstream.

pasursor (Iloko).—A longline used in Solsona, Ilocos Norte Province. *Synonyms:* Pasudsod or basursor (Ilk.); kitang (Tag.).

patakiyob (Sebu Bisaya).—Rectangular drive-in-nets for taking mullet, siganids, whitings, and prawns. Made either of sinamay or cotton webbing, these nets are set either in a series or in a continuous line with barricades of twigs behind them. The fish are driven into the net by a number of fishermen. These actually are several sets of luob (Seb. Bis.), a trap net, operated together.

patalang (Bikol).—An encircling gill net much smaller than the bating (Tag.). Used for various kinds of fish, the meshes of the net and the thickness of the twine are adapted to the species sought. *Synonym:* Palubog (Bik.).

pataob (Tagalog).—A small, low, somewhat circularly set bamboo fish trap for taking dalag frequenting shallow, quiet coves near large bodies of inland waters. This gear is provided with a trap door. *Synonym:* Paluob (Tag.).

patapat (Pangasinan).—A fish shelter used particularly for shrimp. It consists of anchored piles of twigs and debris, and the catch is made by means of a push net. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

pataw (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of line used in Calape, Bohol Province.

pataya (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in rivers of northern Luzon. It consists of one main wall of cotton cloth supported by stakes. Behind this a series of leaders of banana sheaths is set perpendicularly to it, and bubos with mouths facing the current are placed between them. This term also refers to the sinamay hoop nets used as the collecting devices in the padait (Ilk.), another barricade for ipon.

pateng (Iloko).—A cylindrical fish pot for catching mullet during their downstream migration. It is tied to an anchor on the river bank and allowed to drift with the current, thus creating a suctionlike effect that draws the ludong (mullet) into its mouth. *Synonyms:* Pareng (Ilk. Iban.); gangen (Iban).

patibok (Tagalog).—A drive-in-net used in Navotas, Rizal Province. *Synonym:* Katigbi (Tag.).

patibog (Tagalog).—An encircling gill net for catching aligasin (mullet fingerlings). It is similar to, but smaller than the bating (Tag.). Once a school of these fish has been surrounded, the catch is made by driving and scaring them into the net with the aid of a wooden plunger.

patibong (Tagalog; Banton Bisaya).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap provided at the open end with a spadelike one-bamboo-strip trap door controlled by a bow-and-trigger arrangement. It also has a small hole for admitting light at the closed end. The trap is inserted at the burrow opening to trap the animal, which has been attracted by the light. *Synonyms:* Sarading (Kuy.); lagpit (Il. Bis.); yagpit (Ak. Bis.).

patigbi (Ilongo Bisaya; Sambal).—A drive-in-net with scareline for catching small mullet, anchovies, and shrimp. The landing net, made like a shallow bag, is usually a light cotton netting of No. 20 sewing thread knitted by hand. Two men hold it in place, and two others drive the fish with the scareline. *Synonym:* Katigbi (Tag.).

patubog (Tagalog).—A fish trap in Lake Sampaloc, Laguna Province, for taking dalag. It consists of two parallel canals dug perpendicularly to the shoreline in order to simulate natural creeks. Entrances to these are filled with brush to attract the dalag. After closing the entrances with bamboo matting, the catch is made by hand or by dip net.

patukba (Tagalog).—A set pole and line for catching dalag. It is baited with a live frog and left unattended for some time. *Synonyms:* Lawin or lawing (Ilk.); palaway or paluay (Tag.).

patuktok (Iloko).—Pole and line fishing for dalag, using live frogs, earthworms, or fish for bait.

patudan (Pangasinan).—A pole and line.

patulid (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon. It is similar to the asar (Ilk.), except that split bamboo matting is used instead of mud and gravel. Also, instead of bubos (fish pots) forming the collecting device, an elevated bamboo platform, built to one side of the barricade, is used.

patulid-kileb (Iloko).—Barricades for catching ipon (goby fry) and other fish migrating downstream in Ilocos Sur Province. The collecting portion is made of two inclined bamboo platforms, with the one on the side set somewhat perpendicular to the river's course, and the other at the head of the trap set parallel to the current.

patuloy (Bisaya).—A set gill net operated with or without light from an anchored banca. The boat has two spreading bamboo booms projecting from both the bow and the stern. This gear is similar to the largarete (Tag.-Sp.) in Luzon.

patungkad (Samal; Taw Sug).—A handline or drop line in the Sulu Archipelago.

paturaw (Iloko; Pangasinan).—A set pole and line for catching dalag. Baited with a live frog, the gear is left for some time unattended.

paugmad (Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral. Instead of collecting pounds it has two landing platforms placed on opposite sides of the semicircular enclosure. Here the catch is brailed out by a large scoop seine and dip nets. *Synonyms:* Habog (Sam. Bis.); bunsod-lapad (Seb. Bis.); tinagala (Bis.).

paugmad (Maranaw).—A fish corral set in from 8 to 10 fathoms of water in Lake Lanao. The catch is made with a scoop seine.

payakyak (Pangasinan).—A two-chambered fish corral constructed in from 3 to 5 fathoms of water in Lake Mangabul, Bayambang, Pangasinan Province. It consists of a series of fish weirs almost connected to each other by a winglike leader set across the entire width of a creek. This gear fishes during the receding water after the rainy season.

payaan (Aklan Bisaya).—Deep-water fish corrals of the inangkla (anchorlike) type in Panay Island, especially in the Aklan regions. *Synonym:* Palaan (Bis.).

payaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter somewhat similar to the gango (Seb. Bis.). It is an anchored bamboo raft provided with coconut leaves and sometimes lighted on dark nights in order to attract the fish. The fish are caught from below this raft with a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonym:* Gulgo (Seb. Bis.).

penir (Pangasinan).—A fish corral constructed on a river bank. Two wings are set perpendicular to the single chamber so as to close completely that particular portion of the stream and catch fish with the receding water. This may also be classified as a barricade. *Synonym:* Populitin (Pang.).

pika (Iloko).—Handlines or drop lines fished from a banca or raft in Caoayan, Ilocos Sur Province.

pidpid (Bikol).—A filter net of sinamay for catching young shrimp during receding tide. *Synonym:* Saplad-para-alamang (Tag.).

pilangre (Dabawenyo).—A longline used in Davao for catching tuna and sharks. The gear has a distinctive Japanese influence, and its name is a corrupted Spanish term.

pinalusad (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of fish corral in Inabanga, Bohol Province.

piner (Samar; Pangasinan).—A river fish corral made with two wings and a collecting crib but no leader. The function of a leader is usually performed by one or both wings. *Synonym:* Bunuhan (Tag.).

pingi (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in the Iloko Provinces. It consists of a staked sawali (webbed bamboo) fence with bubos (fish pots) planted at the base between the stakes to form the collecting portion. *Synonyms:* Better, etter, padait, or pamobuan (Ilk.).

pinid (Batangas Tagalog).—A set trap net about 100 fathoms long that is stretched across tidal reaches and fished during receding tide.

pinit (Tagalog).—A shallow-water fish corral in Macalelon, Quezon Province.

pipis (Tagalog).—A drive-in-net operated with a scareline in Pateros, Rizal Province. It is mounted on a triangular collapsible frame.

pisga (Iloko; Pangasinan).—A fish spear or harpoon fished from a raft.

plaan (Aklan Bisaya).—A type of fish corral in Pandan, Antique Province.

populitin (Pangasinan).—A one-chambered river fish corral or barricade set on one side of the stream with two wings constructed perpendicular to the enclosure, but parallel to the bank, so as to catch fish during ebb. This also may be merely staked bamboo mattings enclosing a definite portion of the stream along its bank in order to effect the capture of fish during receding water. *Synonym:* Penir (Pang.).

puket (Pangasinan; Iloko).—A set filter net for catching ipon (goby fry) along gradually shelving sandy shores near river mouths in the northern provinces. It is made either of sinamay or of coarse cotton cloth. *Synonym:* Tanggar (Ilk.).

pukot (Pilipino).—General term for various types of nets. Originally, this term referred to a beach or drag seine, usually made with a pocket, for taking sundry species of shore fish. It necessitated a large pulling crew on shore and often the whole population of a small barrio would participate in this operation. Recently, due to lack of basic knowledge of the differences among the many and varied kinds of nets, the term has been used as follows: An encircling gill net for sardines in the Negros Provinces and in Bantayan, Cebu; a scoop seine used for brailing out deep-water fish corrals of Zamboanga; a purse seine for taking tuna and bonito in Batangas Province; a bag net operated with the aid of light in many places in Mindanao. Also, in Jolo Island, this term has been applied to gear made of split bamboo matting, staked around the central portion and the wings operated like a beach seine.

pukot-alangan (Tagalog).—A drag seine, operated somewhat like a tuck seine, for taking kanduli (ariid catfish) and other species in water of about 2 fathoms depth in Laguna de Bay. It is similar to the pukot-laot (Tag.) in both its make and in its method of operation. It is much shorter and shallower however, measuring from 500 to 750 by 2 to 3 fathoms.

pukot-anod (Sebu Bisaya).—Drift nets operated in Ayungon, Negros Occidental Province.

pukot-asan (Kapampangan).—A cotton netting drag seine provided with a bag or pocket for catching asan (fish).

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pukot-bangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A purse seine used in the Visayas and northern Mindanao for catching bangsi (flying fish). Made of cotton netting, it varies in length from 115 to 150 fathoms, with a depth at the bunt of 8 fathoms or more. Purse rings are used at the latter region only. *Synonyms:* Pamarungoy, pukot-mangsi, and pukot-pamangsi (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-barimbaw (Tagalog).—A drag or tuck seine fished mainly for dalag in Laguna de Bay. It is made of cotton and measures 250 to 450 by 2 to 3 fathoms. It is similar to the pukot-laot and the pukot-alangan (Tag.) in its make and operation. Besides being shorter and shallower than these, however, it requires only one banca and a crew of from five to ten persons.

pukot-basnig (Sebu Bisaya).—A bag net operated from a sailing or rowed banca for catching schooling pelagic fish of moderate size. It is fished during the dark of the moon with the aid of lights.

pukot-binatoan (Sebu Bisaya).—A round haul seine in Bohol Province for catching tamban (sardines) and anduhaw (mackerel).

pukot-kanduli (Tagalog).—Term in Pililla, Laguna Province, for a drag seine used in Laguna de Bay for taking kanduli (ariid catfish) in deep waters. It has characteristics of a tuck seine, resembling the pukot-laot (Tag.). It is, however, longer and deeper than the pukot-alangan and the pukot-barimbaw (Tag.), and therefore necessitates use of more men and boats.

pukot-kasig (Samal; Taw Sug).—A gill net used with the aid of light for catching kasig (sardines). Measuring 30 by 6 fathoms, it is usually made of No. 30 sewing thread knitted with a mesh of 2 inches, stretched. It is equipped with wooden floats and stone sinkers.

pukot-kayagkag (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net fished mainly for sardines in Asturias, Cebu Province. The fish are scared by wooden plungers into entangling themselves.

pukot-dalag (Tagalog).—The smallest of the three types of drag seines used in Laguna de Bay mainly for taking dalag. Operated only in shallow water, just beyond the vegetation zone, it measures 100 to 250 by 1 to 2 fathoms. It has floats but no weights, and it has a bag or pocket. *Synonyms:* Pukot-gilid or barimbaw (Tag.).

pukot-gilid (Tagalog).—The same as a pukot-dalag. Its operation is somewhat like that of the tuck seine, and the catch is made by dip nets. *Synonyms:* Pukot-dalag or barimbaw (Tag.).

pukot-lamba (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net operated in shallow waters for cavallas and groupers. The fish are scared into gilling by beating the water with bamboo sticks.

pukot-laot (Tagalog).—The largest of the three main types of drag seines fished in deeper waters of Laguna de Bay for kanduli (ariid catfish) and biya (gobies). From 1,000 to 1,500 fathoms long, it is hauled in the manner of a tuck seine. Five boats and from 30 to 50 men are required for its operation.

pukot-laot (Batangas Tagalog).—A tuck seine for catching tuna and other pelagic species in Batangas Province. Generally it is from 200 fo 250 by 10 to 15 fathoms and made of home-twisted cotton twine knitted with a mesh of 1 inch, stretched. It is operated by a crew of from 20 to 24 men in waters 35 to 50 fathoms deep. The closing or pursing of the bottom is effected either by dropping a weight or by divers hooking the ground lines together from each side.

pukot-libgaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A shore or drag seine in Cebu and Negros Oriental Provinces.

pukot-likom-likom (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used with a scareline for taking reef species. *Synonym:* Bahan (Bis.).

pukot-likos (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Ayungon, Negros Oriental Province.

pukot-likos-bato (Sebu Bisaya).—A reef drag seine used for catching rock fish in coral. This term is synonymous to ligkop (Sam. Bis.), a gear made of hand-knitted abaka twine. Operation includes the sinking of the cork line by three men aboard three bancas using bamboo poles. The ground line is watched constantly by divers who free the net from snags.

pukot-mamangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A modified purse seine used in Medellin, Cebu Province, for catching flying fish. The purse rings are confined to the region of the bunt. *Synonyms:* Pukot-bangsi or pamarungoy (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-mamarungoy (Sebu Bisaya).—A stop seine used in Tuburan, Cebu Province, for catching barungoy (flying fish) with the aid of light and a sigin (scoop seine). The light is used for attracting the fish to a certain area where they can be surrounded and impounded by the pukot-mamarungoy and the sigin for brailing the catch out of the enclosure thus made.

pukot-mangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A modified purse seine operated in Tabogon, Cebu Province, for catching bangsi (flying fish). The purse rings are confined to the region of the bunt. *Synonym:* Pukot-bangsi (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-mubgas (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net in Bohol Province for taking sardines. The fish, once encircled, are scared into gilling by using plungers or paddles. *Synonyms:* Salibot (Bis.); pukot (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-padlas (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net used in Bohol Province which is similar to the padlas (Sam. Bis.). The net is first immersed in crushed shrimp so that the meshes become baited (smeared) with particles of shrimp meat.

pukot-padumog (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net in Tuburan, Cebu Province. It is first immersed in crushed shrimp so that the meshes become baited (smeared) with shrimp meat. *Synonyms:* Padumog, pukot-padlas, or pamungbong (Seb. Bis.); padlas (Sam. Bis.).

pukot-pahubas (Sebu Bisaya).—A filter net made to fish during receding tide in Bohol, Agusan, Cebu, and Negros Oriental Provinces. *Synonym:* Budhi (Bis.).

pukot-pamalo (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net for taking balo (garfish) in Konda, Cebu Province.

pukot-pamalubalo-kayagkag (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Oslob, Cebu Province, for catching balo (garfish). A wooden plunger is employed to scare the fish into gilling.

pukot-pamangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A modified purse seine for catching bangsi (flying fish) in Cawayan, Leyte Province. The purse rings are confined to the bunt or landing piece. *Synonym:* Pukot-bangsi (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-pamarungoy (Sebu Bisaya).—A purse seine for catching barungoy (flying fish) in Balamban, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Pamarungoy (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-pamaubgas (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net operated in Cebu and Negros Occidental Provinces for taking mubgas (sardines).

pukot-pamubgas (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Cawayan, Leyte Province, for catching mubgas (sardines). *Synonyms:* Pukot-mubgas or pukot-sa-mudgas (Seb. Bis.); salibot (Il. Bis.).

pukot-pamulinaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine operated in Balamban, Cebu Province, for taking bulinaw (anchovies).

pukot-pamuraw (Sebu Bisaya).—A round haul seine for catching buraw (short-bodied mackerel) in Cawayan, Leyte Province.

pukot-panalawasig (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine for catching salawasig (half-beak) in Oslob, Cebu Province.

pukot-panamban (Sebu Bisaya).—A round haul seine in Medellin, Cebu Province, for catching tamban (sardines). It is used both during the day and at night, preferably the latter, when it is operated with a light.

pukot-pang-araw (Batangas Tagalog).—A ring net operated only in the daytime in Batangas Province for taking tuna, bonito, and frigate mackerel. *Synonym:* Pukot-panulingan (Bat. Tag.).

pukot-pang-awa (Sebu Bisaya).—A gill net in Oslob, Cebu Province, for catching awa (spawning bangos).

pukot-pangdalag (Tagalog).—The smallest of the three main types of drag seines in Laguna de Bay used mostly for dalag. It is operated in the shallow waters a little beyond the vegetation zone. *Synonyms:* Pukot-dalag or pukot-gilid (Tag.).

pukot-panggab-i (Batangas Tagalog).—A purse seine used only at night for taking hasa-hasa (mackerel); galunggong (round scad); and miralya (slipmouth). It has a length equal to one-third of that of the pukot-pang-araw, is much deeper, and has much smaller meshes. *Synonym:* Pukot-pangmiralya (Bat. Tag.).

pukot-panggilid (Batangas Tagalog).—An ordinary beach seine for catching smaller species of fish such as anchovies, herrings, and sardines in Batangas Province. Made of sinamay or cotton netting, it is hauled toward the sloping smooth shores by a large crew.

pukot-panghagomaa (Sebu Bisaya).—A purse seine for catching hagumaa (mackerel) in Medellin, Cebu Province. *Synonyms:* Talakop or panghasa-hasa (Tag.); langbat (Sam. Bis.); lambat (Il. Bis.).

pukot-panghaol-haol (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net in Asturias, Cebu Province, for catching haol-haol (sardines). After the fish have been encircled, they are forced into gilling by wooden plungers or by beating the water with paddles. *Synonym:* Salibot (Bis.).

pukot-pangmiralya (Batangas Tagalog).—A purse seine used at night for taking miralya (slipmouth) in Batangas Province. *Synonym:* Pukot-panggabi-i (Bat. Tag.).

pukot-panlamba (Sebu Bisaya).—A beach or drag seine in Asturias, Cebu Province. *Synonym:* Panlamba (Seb. Bis.)

pukot-panulingan (Batangas Tagalog).—A ring net used during the daytime for catching large tuna, especially the tambakol (yellowfin). It has wider meshes than the pukot-panggabi-i or the pukot-pangmiralya (Bat. Tag.). *Synonyms:* Pukot-pang-araw or panambakol (Bat. Tag.).

pukot-panumbok (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for catching sardines by encircling the school and forcing them to gill with the aid of panumbok (wooden plungers). *Synonym:* Pamaliling (Seb. Bis.).

pukot-paro (Kapampangan).—A filter net set at the gates of fishponds to catch paro (shrimp) when the water is being drained.

pukot-pataan (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used in Bohol Province.

pukot-sa-mudgas (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for catching mudgas (sardines). The fish, once encircled, are scared into gilling. *Synonym:* Salibot (Bis.).

pukot-taktak (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine used in Sagod, Cebu Province. It is made of cotton netting and is operated on gradually shelving sandy or smooth shores. *Synonym:* Sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.).

pugad (Kapampangan).—A floating fish shelter about 3 feet in diameter for taking dalag. As the word implies, it is built in the form of a nest. It is made with a woven bamboo floor, walls of mud and grass, and a roof of thin straw. The nesting dalag enter through a small opening at the side. The fisherman, equipped with a panaklob or sukob (framed covering net) visits these nests

periodically. Approaching the shelter cautiously, he covers it with the panaklob, while simultaneously placing one hand over the side opening to prevent the escape of the fish. The fish jump through the thin roof and land in the net. *Synonyms:* Bangkulong (Kap.); pugad-pugad (Tag.).

pugad-dalag (Tagalog).—A nestlike fish shelter for enticing dalag. The capture is made with a panaklob or sukob (framed covering net). *Synonyms:* Pugad or bangkulong (Kap.); pugad-pugad (Tag.).

pugad-pugad (Tagalog).—A nestlike fish shelter for luring dalag. The fish are hauled in with a panaklob or sukob (framed covering net). *Synonyms:* Pugad or bangkulong (Kap.); pugad-dalag (Tag.).

punor (Sambal).—A fish corral constructed across rivers in northern Zambales. It is provided with two wings flanking two antechambers, the latter opening into a tabagan (livebox) from which the catch is dipped out.

punot (Bisaya; Kuyonon).—General term for various types of fish corrals in the Visayas and Palawan. *Synonyms:* Baklad (Tag.); bungsod or bunsod (Seb. Bis.); bunuan (Sam. Bis.); sagkad (Bik.); pasabing (Ilk.).

punupon (Iloko).—A fish shelter of twigs and branches in Bantay, Ilocos Sur Province, for luring fish, especially shrimp. After the fish have been impounded by bamboo matting or netting, the debris is cleared and the fish brailed out. *Synonyms:* Rama (Ilk.); bumbon (Tag.).

puot (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon in Tagudin, Ilocos Sur Province.

puot (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net for taking coral reef species.

pupok (Ibanag).—A fish shelter made of bunches of twigs for attracting fish and shrimp. Once impounded, the debris is cleared and the fish brailed out or picked up by hand. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.).

pusil-pusil (Sebu Bisaya).—A bow-gun type of fish spear. Energy for releasing the long metal blade is furnished by a pair of stretched rubber bands operated trigger fashion. The gear is mounted on a gunlike wooden stock; hence, the term pusil-pusil, derived from "pusil" (gun; Bis.). *Synonym:* Pana (Tag.).

putos (Bikol; Bisaya).—A small drag seine made of sinamay, cotton netting, or banata (bamboo matting).

R

ragunot (Samar Bisaya).—A drive-in-net operated with a scareline.

rama (Iloko).—A fish shelter made of bunches of twigs and other debris for attracting fish. The catch is effected by various means after the fish have been impounded and the debris cleared. *Synonyms:* Arong (Sam. Bis.); konukon (Ilk.); bangkulong (Kap.); palamag or ramahe (Ilk.); bumbon (Tag.).

ramahe (Iloko).—A fish shelter made of twig bunches and other debris which is set or anchored in a convenient spot for attracting fish and shrimp. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.).

rama-tinarikan (Iloko).—A fish shelter made of twig bunches. Fish are impounded by a tarik, split bamboo matting (Ilk.).

rantaw (Maranaw).—A gill net for taking sardines, especially kasig. *Synonyms:* Lantaw, linge, or pukot-kasig (Sa.; T. Sug.).

raway (Maranaw).—A type of longline used in Lake Lanao.

raya (Samar Bisaya).—A cast net in Wright, Samar Province. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.).

rede (Tsabakano).—This term is the Spanish word for net and denotes either a cotton webbing drag seine or a sigin (scoop seine). The latter is a small net, fashioned like a purse seine, for brailing the catch from enclosures of deep-water corrals.

rineppet (Iloko).—A fish shelter made of twig bunches and debris tied together. After the debris has been cleared, the catch is collected by a skimming net. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.).

rugmon (Banton Bisaya).—A fish shelter for luring fish which are captured by various means. *Synonyms:* Parugmon (Ban. Bis.); bumbon (Tag.).

S

sabay (Bikol).—A movable fish trap of bamboo matting constructed not far from shore. It consists of a pair of very long wings converging seaward into one or two collecting chambers, the last being the brailing place for the catch. This gear is set during rising tide and left until ebb when the fish, returning to deeper waters, are caught.

sabay (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag net or beach seine used in Balamban, Cebu Province. It is made with or without a pocket or bag.

sabukol (Pangasinan).—Cast nets used in Pangasinan Province. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya (Bis.); tabukol (Ilk.); ataraya (Sa.-Sp.; T. Sug.-Sp.); lala (Samb.).

sabor (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish shelter in Cotabato Province for attracting fish and shrimp. It is composed of twig bunches and other debris set or anchored in convenient spots. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

sakag (Tagalog).—A push net for taking shrimp and other shallow-water forms. It is made either of sinamay or cotton netting and is mounted on a collapsible, triangular frame. It is generally fished with or without the aid of light in wading depths. Recently, the operation of this gear has been extended to waters beyond wading depths, where it is fished from a banca or raft. Although when fished from a banca it is still called "sakag," the author has classified it under "skimming net," and has coined the Tagalog word "anod-sulong," due to this different mode of operation. In Lake Sampaloc, this gear has been modified further by mounting the framed net on a raft where a bamboo crosspiece acts as a fulcrum for lowering and hauling. *Synonyms:* Hudhod or sudsod (Bis.).

sakdit (Ivatan).—A triangularly framed push net operated in reverse fashion by pulling instead of pushing. The act is known as "mamaklid" or "mamaknid."

saklit (Tagalog; Kapampangan).—A push net fished with or without the aid of light for shrimp and other shore and bottom-dwelling fish. In some places in central Luzon, the term also designates a drag seine used in streams and fishponds for catching marketable bangos.

saklitan (Tagalog).—A fish corral constructed near river mouths for catching dalag. The catch is brailed out with a saklit (small drag seine).

saksakaw (Iloko).—A small drag net similar in design and construction to the kapot (push net; Ilk.). Instead of using a bamboo frame, women simply hold the saksakaw between their legs. *Synonym:* Saksaklang (Ilk.).

saksaklang (Iloko).—A small drag net held by women between their legs for catching small fish in the shallow streams of northern Luzon. *Synonym:* Saksakaw (Ilk.).

sakwal (Samar Bisaya).—A small tuck seine for catching anchovies and sardines. Made of sinamay and provided with a pocket, it is operated from two boats.

sakwat (Tagalog).—A push net fished for shrimp in Pililla, Rizal Province. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

sakyaw (Sambal; Iloko).—A drift net for catching siganids in Zambales Province and in northern Luzon.

sakyod (Tagalog).—A sinamay drag seine used in Rizal Province for catching shrimp. *Synonyms:* Sakyor or salap-hipon (Tag.).

sakyor (Tagalog).—A drag seine for taking shrimp in Paete, Laguna Province. *Synonyms:* Sakyod or salap-hipon (Tag.).

sada (Bikol).—A shallow-water fish corral that fishes with the receding tide in San Miguel Bay. It also is a term for a rock barricade built in reefs not far from shore for catching reef fish during ebbtide.

sadeng (Iloko; Sambal).—A set gill net operated in northern Luzon and Zambales Province for taking bilis (sardines) and purong (mullet). *Synonyms:* Pamilis or palned (Ilk.).

sadeng-pamaramban (Iloko).—A set gill net used in Ilocos Sur Province for catching tamban (sardines).

sadeng-pamilis (Iloko).—A set gill net in Ilocos Sur Province for catching bilis (sardines).

sagad (Iloko).—a type of fish rake used in the northern Luzon provinces.

sagad (Sebu Bisaya).—A scoop seine for hauling in the catch in deep-water fish corrals, direct from the semicircular enclosure. *Synonyms:* Sigin (Pil.); gayad (Tag.).

sagangat (Sebu Bisaya).—A three-pronged fish harpoon for catching sanga (devil ray). *Synonym:* Ese (Seb. Bis.).

sagap (Sambal).—A push net made either of sinamay or cotton netting. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

sagap (Iloko).—A small drag seine of either sinamay or fine-meshed cotton netting operated by two men. In some places in the Ilocos, it refers to a triangularly framed drive-in-net used with a scareline. If the former, it is synonymous to dundon (Ilk.), and if the latter, to parisris or parispis (Ilk.).

sagap (Batangas Tagalog; Bisaya).—A two-man drag seine for catching bangos fry. It is usually made of sinamay.

sagap-aramang (Iloko).—A small sinamay drag seine used in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur Province, for catching aramang (shrimp fry). *Synonym:* Pamalaw (Bik.).

sagap-kon-pataray (Iloko).—A set drive-in-net used with a scareline in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur Province.

sagap-duron-duron (Iloko).—A push net operated in the rivers of Ilocos Norte Province.

sagap-dusdos (Iloko).—A sinamay push net used for taking ipon in Candon, Ilocos Sur Province. It is somewhat larger than the sayot (Ilk.).

sagkad (Bikol).—General term for fish corrals in the Bikol regions of southern Luzon, referring specifically to the shallow-water type (the original local style of fish weir). *Synonym:* Baklad (Tag.).

sagiwsiw (Bisaya).—A drive-in-net operated with a scareline.

sagop (Sebu Bisaya).—A barricade constructed as a complete enclosure in small rivers and creeks. The water is first bailed or drained out, and the fish are then picked up by hand or caught with cover pots.

sagudsod (Kapampangan).—A modified half-cone-shaped fish scoop for catching gobies, shrimp, and dalag. Measuring about 30 feet long from the mouth to the tip of the bag, it is made of webbed bamboo splints with a rigid opening and is provided with a handle. In operation it is pushed, and a scareline is used.

saguysoy (Sebu Bisaya).—A collapsible and triangularly framed drive-in-net operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Konay or solambaw (Sam. Bis.).

sahakeb (Ivatan).—Dip nets of fine mesh for catching eels and shrimp.

sahapang (Samal; Taw Sug).—A three-pronged fish spear having a wooden or bamboo handle or shaft.

sahid (Bisaya; Bikol)—A cotton-netting drag seine made like a bag. Measuring 3 fathoms long by 4 feet at the mouth, it has wooden struts or spreaders crossing the net vertically near the mouth. These keep the mouth distended while the gear is dragged in the manner of an ordinary beach seine.

sahid-sahid (Sebu Bisaya).—A skimming net for catching small and young shrimp in northern Mindanao. It is mounted on a triangular or oval bamboo frame and operated from a banca or a platform set along the river bank. *Synonym:* Sarap (Seb. Bis.).

sahid-salibut (Sebu Bisaya).—A drift net found in Bohol Province.

sahid-sinurambaw (Sebu Bisaya).—A set drive-in-net operated with a scareline in Loon, Bohol Province. Made of sinamay, it measures 15 by 9 feet. Three sides are mounted on three bamboo poles, forming a rectangle, with one side free.

sahuran (Aklan Bisaya).—A fish corral consisting of a central collecting pound flanked by two long wings. It is set in rivers or along the shore and fishes during receding tide.

sain-sain (Sebu Bisaya).—A round haul seine for catching schools of anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. It is operated from two boats during the dark of the moon with the aid of powerful petroleum lamps. *Synonym:* Sapyaw (Pil.).

sala (Tagalog).—A filter net for catching shrimp. *Synonyms:* Diyakus or dayakus (Tag.).

salakab (Tagalog; Bisaya).—A conical or sub-cylindrical cover pot about 3 feet high. It is made of split bamboos, tied in parallel series to loops or circular frames. It has a wide lower opening, about 2 feet in diameter, but only a small hole at the top. The latter is just large enough to permit inserting one hand for the recovery of the catch, after the gear has been stuck in the mud by the other hand. *Synonyms:* Tallakeb or asad (Ilk.); taklob (Il. Bis.); talakeb (Pang.).

salambaw (Tagalog).—A huge lift net operated mainly for mullet. It is mounted and fished like a lever net from a large bamboo raft in rivers and near river mouths.

salambaw (Pangasinan).—A rectangular lift net used in rivers. One side is supported by poles with a block-and-tackle arrangement, and the opposite side is held by two men from a platform built along one side of the river. It is fished like a blanket net. *Synonym:* Salambaw-parigdig (Pang.).

salambaw (Sambal; Bikol-Tagalog; Bisaya).—A square lift net for catching mullet in rivers. It is operated by four men from four bamboo tripods, one to each corner. *Synonyms:* Kabyaw-ha-salog or konay (Sam. Bis.).

salambaw-basnig (Bikol).—A bag net for taking anchovies, sardines, mackerel, and round scad. Made of fine-meshed cotton twine, it is operated from a banca which is generally outriggered. This net is fished during the dark of the moon with the aid of a powerful lamp. *Synonym:* Basnig (Pil.).

salambaw-bugton (Pangasinan).—A triangularly framed lift net operated by only one man.

salambaw-inalong (Pangasinan).—A stationary lift net. Rectangular in form, it is set near the bank with the anchored side attached to two poles toward midstream. The opposite hauling side is manipulated by two retrieving lines from a sheltered bamboo platform toward the river bank. "Alalong" means watch tower.

salambaw-parigdig (Pangasinan).—A rectangular lift net weighted at each corner. In operation, one side is tied to two poles with a block-and-tackle arrangement, while the opposite side is held by two men from a bamboo platform on the river bank. Fishing this gear resembles the blanket net operation. *Synonym:* Salambaw (Pang.).

salanguwang (Iloko).—A bamboo fish pot used in Ilocos Sur Province.

salap (Batangas Tagalog).—A sinamay push net. *Synonyms:* Hodhud (Il. Bis.); sakag (Tag.).

salap (Sambal).—A rectangular lift net mounted on two bamboo crosspieces and operated by one man with the aid of an inverted T-like plunger. *Synonyms:* Kasag (Tag.); kasad (Ilk.).

salap (Tagalog).—Two distinct types of fishing gear for catching shrimp in the thickly weeded sections of Laguna de Bay. One type is a dip net, measuring slightly more than 3 by 3 feet, that is used for dipping or scooping shrimp from a banca. The other net is used like a skimming net, with or without the aid of light. It is mounted either on a triangular frame or simply attached to two bamboo poles crossed at one end. In Batangas, the term refers to either a sinamay drag net for taking bangos fry, or to a sinamay push net for catching shrimp. In the former case the term is synonymous to the sagap, drag seine (Bat. Tag.).

salapang (Tagalog; Bisaya).—An ordinary fish spear with a wooden or bamboo shaft and one or more barbed metal blades. It is generally used with the aid of light.

salap-balaw (Bikol).—A small, two-man drag seine of sinamay made with a pocket for catching balaw (small shrimp). *Synonyms:* Pamalaw or sarap-sa-balaw (Bik.); salap-hipon (Tag.).

salap-hipon (Tagalog).—A drag seine operated in Laguna de Bay for taking shrimp. It is made either of sinamay or of santi (China grass) netting. *Synonyms:* Sarap-sa-balaw or pamalaw (Bik.).

salibot (Bisaya).—A cotton encircling gill net for catching sardines. It is much smaller than the bating or halang (Tag.), but like the latter gear, fish are forced into gilling by beating the water with paddles and poles. *Synonym:* Pukot-sa-mudgas (Bis.).

salibot (Sebu Bisaya).—A drag seine of fine cotton netting employed in Lake Maimit for catching dalag and clariid catfish.

salilo (Aklan Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral in Iloilo and Capiz Provinces. It consists of a leader, a large semicircular enclosure, two somewhat triangular chambers, and a circular collecting crib.

salimpukot (Sebu Bisaya).—A small cotton drag seine operated by four men. *Synonym:* Salibot (Seb. Bis.).

saliwsiw (Bikol).—A rake used in southeastern Luzon.

saliwsiw (Banton Bisaya; Aklan Bisaya).—A drive-in-net which consists of a triangularly framed lift net and is operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Hanig (Bis.); kulokutok (Tag.).

salok (Tagalog).—A dip net used in Laguna de Bay for brailing out the catch from fish corrals or from the bag or bunt of seines.

salubang (Kuyonon; Aklan Bisaya).—A multi-bladed fish spear with a wooden or bamboo shaft. It is usually operated with the aid of a torch or lamp. One type used in Antique Province for spearing fish and turtles has barbless blades, including a much stronger and longer barbless metal blade in the center. *Synonyms:* Salapang or tiksal (Tag.).

salungat (Subanon).—A fish corral found in Dapitan, Zamboanga Province. *Synonym:* Sinudlay (Sub.).

saluran (Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral built on coral reefs or along the shore for fishing during receding tide. *Synonyms:* Pahubas (Bis.); sahuran (Ak. Bis.).

salwag (Igorot).—A cast net used in Mountain Province.

salyang (Pangasinan).—A lift net for catching crabs. It is small, square, coarse-meshed, and mounted on split bamboo crosspieces. It is baited before being fished. *Synonyms:* Bintol (Pil.); bentoy (Ban. Bis.); sellem (Ilk.; Iban.).

salyang (Iloko).—A small, somewhat funnel-shaped bamboo fish pot which is set at openings of paddy field dikes for catching fish while the water is being drained.

sampay (Maranaw).—A tuck seine used for catching young sardines. This seine is operated in conjunction with gill nets which are used to drive the sardines into the seine. Incidental to this operation, flying fish are caught in the gill nets.

sankal (Bikol).—A push net. Made either of cotton or sinamay, it is triangularly framed, collapsible, and is provided with runners. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

saneb (Iloko).—A river barricade for catching mullet and theraponids. It is set so that the fish will be concentrated near the bank where a part of the barricade forms a pasturelike enclosure. The catch is made by cast nets thrown from the bank.

sangab (Sebu Bisaya.)—A small, round haul seine in Mindanao for taking live bait used in jack-pole fishing for tuna. *Synonym:* Kubkobilyo (Sam.; Bis.-Sp.).

sangat (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Jetafe, Bohol Province.

sapang (Samal; Taw Sug; Sebu Bisaya).—A fish spear.

sapang-kong-antipara (Sebu; Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish spear used by a diver fisherman wearing goggles.

saplad (Pilipino).—A staked filter net for catching bangos fry. It is made of sinamay with wings of split bamboo matting. *Synonym:* Saplar (Ilk.).

saplad (Tagalog).—A barricade used in Kainta, Rizal Province.

saplad-para-alamang (Tagalog).—A set filter net for taking alamang (small shrimp) during ebbtide. Made with a bag and wings of sinamay, it is employed along shallow, gradually sloping, sandy beaches with the aid of long dikes of sand and mud. *Synonyms:* Pidpid (Bik.); dayakus or diyakus (Tag.); ampis (Bis.).

saplar (Iloko; Ibanag; Pangasinan).—A staked filter net for taking shrimp. *Synonym:* Saplad (Pil.).

sapyar (Ibanag).—A staked filter net for taking shrimp. *Synonym:* Saplad (Pil.).

sapyaw (Pilipino).—A round haul seine used during the dark of the moon for catching pelagic species that run in schools, such as anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. Made of cotton netting, it is operated from two boats with the aid of lights. *Synonyms:* Iwag (Il. Bis.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Sam. Bis.); kabyaw (Bik.); lawag (Sam. Bis.).

sapyaw (Batangas Tagalog).—A gill net for catching anchovies and young sardines with the aid of light.

sapyaw (Bikol).—A lift net used in San Miguel Bay and Masbate Province chiefly for mullet. Triangular in shape, it is built on two bamboo crosspieces which are mounted on one side of a banca. Operated as a drive-in-net from the tilted banca, it takes fish driven by two men with a long scareline.

sapyaw (Bikol; Bikol-Tagalog).—A skimming net used for catching sibubog or galunggong (round scad) along the east coast of southern Luzon, including Quezon Province. Fished during the daytime, it is operated underneath fish shelters made of bamboo rafts and coconut leaves.

sapyaw-kon-luses (Bisaya-Spanish).—A round haul seine fished during the dark of the moon for pelagic species such as anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. Made of cotton netting, it is operated with a pair of big bancas and several smaller lighted boats. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil.); iwag (Il.-Bis.); lawag (Sam. Bis.).

sapyaw-de-kuwerdas (Samar Bisaya-Spanish).—This is a term for an old version of the current sapyaw (Pil.). It was originally operated in daytime only. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw-ordinaryo (Sam.; Bis.-Sp.); kabyaw-ordinaryo (Bik.-Sp.).

sapyaw-lawag (Samar Bisaya).—A round haul seine used with a light during the dark phases of the moon. *Synonyms:* Lawag (Sam. Bis.); iwag (Il. Bis.); sapyaw-kon-luses (Bis.-Sp.).

sapyaw-lawagan (Samar Bisaya).—A round haul seine used with a light during the dark phases of the moon. *Synonym:* Sapyaw-lawag (Sam. Bis.).

sapyaw-ordinaryo (Samar Bisaya).—A round haul seine used in daytime only. *Synonym:* Sapyaw-de-kuwerdas (Sam. Bis.-Sp.).

sapyaw-sa-boya (Bikol-Spanish).—A skimming net used chiefly for round scads. It is fished underneath fish shelters consisting of anchored rafts of bamboo and coconut leaves. "Boya" refers to the fish shelter. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Bik.; Bik.-Tag.).

sapyaw-sa-gilid (Bikol).—A dip net found in Albay Province.

sapyaw-sa-hapon (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of Japanese round haul seine (shibari-ami) employed before World War II in Imuran Bay, Palawan, for taking hasa-hasa (mackerel). It was fished by the Japanese in daytime only.

sara (Bikol-Spanish).—A barricade found in Tayabas and Camarines Sur Provinces.

sarabay (Kuyonon).—A push net used in Palawan Province.

sarading (Kuyonon).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap. A trap door at the open, nodeless end is controlled by a bow-and-trigger arrangement. The gear is set at the opening of a crab burrow so that the animal itself releases and closes the trap door. *Synonyms:* Patibong (Tag.); lagpit (Il. Bis.); yagpit (Ak. Bis.).

sarap (Bisaya; Kuyonon; Bikol).—A sinamay drag or beach seine ordinarily provided with a pocket or bag. In Samar Province, it measures 75 by 20 feet and is fished for shrimp. In Masbate Province, the term refers to a sinamay tuck seine used for pelagic species such as tuna and sardines. *Synonym:* Gulgol (Sam. Bis.).

sarap (Iloko).—A barricade for catching ipon (goby fry) in which fish pots (bubos) form the collecting devices.

sarap (Sebu Bisaya).—In northern Mindanao, this term refers to a shallow-water trap net set in rivers by short stakes. It consists of two wings and a bag. Set facing downstream, it catches gobies during their upstream migration. In this case, the bag is tied to a pole in order to keep the mouth open.

sarap-banata (Bisaya).—A small drag seine of sinamay for catching shrimp and bangos fry.

sarap-para-balat (Samar Bisaya).—A small drag seine of sinamay for gathering balat (sea cucumber).

sarap-para-hipon (Samar Bisaya).—A small drag seine for taking shrimp (hipon). *Synonym:* Sarap (Bis.).

sarap-sa-balanak (Bikol).—A sinamay drag seine used in San Miguel Bay for catching balanak (mullet).

sarap-sa-balaw (Bikol).—A two-man drag seine operated in San Miguel Bay for catching balaw (small shrimp). Made of sinamay, it is provided with a pocket. *Synonym:* Pamalaw (Bik.).

sarapang (Bikol).—A fish spear used in the Bikol regions.

sarawsaw (Ilongo Bisaya).—A somewhat cubical bag net operated in rivers for catching gobies and dalag. It is fished by four persons, one to each corner, who disturb the surface water and intermittently lift the net to capture the scared fish.

sarep (Iloko).—A shallow-water barricade for catching ipon (goby fry). It is set in water about 5 feet deep, and rows of bubos (fish pots) form the collecting portion.

sariwsiw (Pangasinan).—A set lift net of triangular shape mounted on two collapsible bamboo crosspieces. It is operated like a drive-in-net with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Konay or solambaw (Sam. Bis.).

sasad (Iloko).—A drive-in-net in Ilocos Sur Province which is operated with poles for beating the water instead of the conventional scareline.

sawayagan (Ilongo Bisaya).—A sinamay drag seine, measuring 10 by 1 fathom, which has no pocket or bag.

sawsaw (Samal; Taw Sug).—A dip net.

sayanggong (Iloko; Ibanag).—A round haul seine made of sinamay and operated with the aid of lights. *Synonym:* Sapyaw (Pil.).

sayanggong-sapyaw (Iloko).—A round haul seine of sinamay. *Synonyms:* Sapyaw (Pil.); sayanggong (Ilk.; Iban.); kurokod-partigo (Ilk.).

sayap (Banton Bisaya; Aklan Bisaya).—A beach or drag seine of sinamay or cotton usually provided with a bag or pocket. *Synonym:* Pukot (Pil.).

saykit (Tagalog).—A two-man drag seine for catching shrimp. Made of sinamay, it has two short wings and a long bag. *Synonym:* Pamalaw (Bik.).

sayding (Iloko).—An octopus jig similar to the squid jig. Baited with crab, it consists of a leaded jig bearing a circle of barbless hooks toward the free end.

sayok (Ibanag).—A triangular lift net with a pocket for catching bangos fry. It is much larger than the kapot (Ilk.). *Synonym:* Sayot (Ilk.).

sayod (Aklan Bisaya).—A drag net for taking bangos fry. It is made of sinamay and has no pocket. *Synonym:* Sagap (Bat. Tag.; Bis.).

sayod (Iloko).—A filter net of sinamay for catching shrimp, gobies, and bangos fry. *Synonym:* Diyakus (Tag.).

sayot (Iloko).—A triangularly mounted lift net provided with a pocket for taking ipon (goby fry). This gear is larger than the kapot (Ilk.). *Synonym:* Sayok (Iban.).

sayring (Pangasinan).—A small trawl net operated from two anchored boats. The net is dragged in grounds where fish shelters have been placed a few days beforehand. The debris composing the shelters is cleared before the net is used.

sayudsod (Iloko).—A push net. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

sayursor (Sambal).—A push net. *Synonym:* Sayudsod (Ilk.).

seket (Tagalog).—A triangular drive-in-net operated in Laguna de Bay for catching kanduli (ariid catfish). It is fished with a scareline made to drag along the bottom. *Synonym:* Udaod (Tag.).

sellem (Iloko; Ibanag).—A small, square, baited lift net for catching crabs. *Synonym:* Bintol (Pil.); bentoy (Ban. Bis.); salyang (Pang.).

serada (Bisaya-Spanish).—An estero barricade of stones and rocks for trapping fish during low tide.

sera-sera (Ilongo Bisaya-Spanish).—A fish corral found in Iloilo and Capiz Provinces similar to the pahubas (Bis.). It is fashioned with a collecting pound and fishes during receding tide.

sibat (Tagalog; Bisaya).—A fish spear with a wooden or bamboo shaft, to one end of which is attached one or more blades.

sibbing (Iloko).—A simple one-chambered river barricade for catching shrimp and small fish. It consists of a dam which guides fish into the gate where a pot forms the collecting device. It is generally fished at night with light.

sibid-sibid (Tagalog; Bisaya; Bikol).—A general term for troll lines. *Synonyms:* Pahila (Tag.); paguyod (Bis.); subid-subid or pasol-lambo (Seb. Bis.).

sibot (Tagalog; Aklan Bisaya; Bisaya).—A dip net of various types used to brail out catch in corrals and nets. It is also a gear used in fishing from a boat with aid of lights.

siklong (Pangasinan).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap operated with a bow-and-trigger controlled trap door for catching land crabs as they crawl from their burrows. *Synonyms:* Patibong (Tag.; Ban. Bis.); sarading (Kuy.); lagpit (Il. Bis.).

sikpaw (Pilipino).—A dip net, similar to the tikpaw (Bis.), which is usually operated from a banca with the aid of light.

sikpaw-pamangsi (Sebu Bisaya).—A dip net used in Bohol Province for catching mangsi (flying fish) with the aid of light.

sigay (Iloko).—General term for gill nets in northern Luzon. When used in rivers, it is a drift net. When employed in sea fishing it is an encircling gill net.

sigay (Sambal).—A cotton gill net for catching various species such as mullet and sardines. The mesh size is adapted to the kind of fish sought.

sigay-palayupoy (Iloko).—A drift net used in Ilocos Norte Province. It is made of very light twine, usually of Nos. 70 or 80 cotton sewing thread.

sigay-sa-awa (Iloko).—A drift net for taking awa (spawning bangos) in La Union Province.

sigin (Pilipino).—A scoop seine with purse rings which is used for brailing out the catch direct from semicircular enclosures of deep-water fish corrals. *Synonyms:* Gayad (Tag.); sagad (Seb. Bis.).

sigpaw (Bisaya; Bikol-Tagalog).—A dip net used especially for fishing from a boat with a light. *Synonyms:* Tigpaw or sikpaw (Pil.).

sihod (Sebu Bisaya).—This term refers to either of two distinct classes of gear, both used for brailing out the catch from fish corrals in southern Mindanao. If made of non-textile material, it is a fish scoop; if made of textile material, it is a dip net.

siid (Tagalog; Pangasinan).—A small, low, heart-shaped potlike trap used chiefly for catching clariid catfish (hito). Made of bamboo matting and baited, it is designed with a nonreturn device. *Synonyms:* Umang, dakikong, bakikong (Tag.).

siir (Pangasinan).—A set pole and line in which the short pole is stuck in the ground. It does not require constant attention.

siir (Sambal).—A small, potlike trap for catching hito (clariid catfish). *Synonyms:* Siid (Tag.; Pang.); hiir (Samb.).

siir-na-alalo (Pangasinan).—A set pole and line for catching alalo (climbing perch) in the Mangabul fisheries, Bayambang, Pangasinan Province.

siir-na-paltat (Pangasinan).—A set pole and line for catching paltat (clariid catfish) in the Mangabul fisheries, Bayambang, Pangasinan Province.

silew (Pangasinan).—A set pole and line for catching paltat (clariid catfish) in the Mangabul fisheries, Pangasinan Province. *Synonym:* Siir-na-paltat (Pang.).

silhig (Banton Bisaya).—A fish trap of split bamboo matting operated with the aid of a scareline.

silo (Tagalog).—A snare used in Navotas, Rizal Province, for catching alimasag, a swimming crab. It consists of a noose of fine split rattan tied to the tip of a short bamboo pole.

silo (Bikol).—Dip nets used in Camarines Norte Province.

silot (Pangasinan).—A deep-water tuck seine operated from a boat. Its meshes are wider than those of the karukod or daklis (Ilk.; Pang.).

silot (Iloko).—A set gill net operated in northern Luzon for taking kabasi (gizzard shad). It measures 200 by 2 fathoms and has a mesh of 2½ inches, stretched.

sima (Tagalog).—A cover pot used in Morong, Rizal Province. *Synonym:* Salakab (Tag.).

sima (Batangas Tagalog).—A small, triangularly framed dip net for taking shrimp and fish from a fish shelter.

sinapyaw (Ilongo Bisaya).—A small beach seine, designed like a round haul seine, that is operated near the coast in Estancia, Iloilo Province.

sindok (Samar Bisaya).—A collapsible, triangularly framed skimming net. Actually, it is a push net without runners.

sinipete (Tagalog-Spanish).—A shallow-water fish corral designed with a leader, two wings, and two or three graduated connecting chambers. The smallest terminal compartment serves as the collecting pound. *Synonym:* Bunuan-ordinaryo (Sam. Bis.).

sinog-an (Sebu Bisaya).—A type of fish corral in Jetafe, Bohol Province.

sinsoro (Pilipino-Spanish).—A general term for a cotton netting drag or beach seine, with or without a bag. It is derived from the Spanish word "chinchorro," meaning beach seine. *Synonyms:* Bolitse (Bik.); pukot-taktak (Seb. Bis.); tsintsoro (Pil.-Sp.); pukot (Pil.).

sinsoro-hapones (Pilipino-Spanish).—A cotton webbing drive-in-net for catching dalagang bukid (caesios) and labahita (surgeon fish). Made with two wings and a bag, it is set among reefs in water from 3 to 10 fathoms where a concentration of the fish has been spotted. The fish are driven into the bag by a cordon of fishermen, each carrying a pendant or a short, vertical scareline. The catch is then brailed out into bancas and thence to the hold of a mother boat. The term refers to the "muro-ami," a Japanese drive-in-net introduced to the Islands by Okinawa fishermen before World War II.

sinsoro-panalikop (Batangas Tagalog).—A purse seine for catching tuna. It measures 150 by 3 fathoms. *Synonyms:* Panalikop or panuligan (Bat. Tag.).

sinsoro-pangdayo (Batangas Tagalog).—A purse seine used in Bauan, Batangas Province, for catching tuna offshore. It may be as long as 250 fathoms.

sinsoro-panggilid (Batangas Tagalog).—A shore or beach seine used in Lobo, Batangas Province.

sintak (Sebu Bisaya).—A pole and line operated by one fisherman from a dugout. Both pole and line are 15 feet long and are fished with a fish-shaped bone lure with a barbless hook. It is similar to jack-pole fishing for skipjack, used by Japanese in the Philippines, except that no live bait is used.

sintsoro (Sebu Bisaya-Spanish).—A cotton netting beach or drag seine, usually made with a bag or pocket, that is operated along smooth, gradually shelving sandy shores. It is derived from the Spanish word "chinchorro," meaning beach seine. *Synonyms:* Pukot (Tag.); sinsoro or tsintsoro (Pil-Sp.).

sinudlay (Subanon).—A type of fish corral found in Dapitan, Zamboanga Province. *Synonym:* Salungat (Sub.).

sipayot (Iloko).—Dip nets used in La Union Province.

sira (Ilongo Bisaya-Spanish; Aklan Bisaya-Spanish).—A movable, shallow-water fish corral built during lowest tide along mudflats in the intertidal zone. It has a large number of collecting pounds but no leaders, and it fishes during receding tide. *Synonym:* Pahubas (Bis.).

sisilo (Ivatan).—A long-handled dip net operated with the aid of a light from the bow of a banca. *Synonyms:* Tikpaw (Bis.); tigpaw (Tag.).

siwasiw (Pangasinan).—A pole and line for catching dalag. Live frog bait is used, and the gear is swung continuously back and forth.

sodsod (Bisaya).—A push net, usually made of sinamay, that is mounted on two collapsible bamboo poles with wooden runners. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

solambaw (Samar Bisaya).—A triangularly framed drive-in-net set within wading depths and fished with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Konay or sulambaw (Sam. Bis.).

solero (Ilongo Bisaya).—A type of fish corral used in Ayuy, Iloilo Province.

songkit (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish spear found in Bantayan, Cebu Province.

sowal (Samar Bisaya).—A sinamay tuck seine for taking young sardines and mackerel in Samar and Leyte Provinces. *Synonym:* Sakwal (Sam. Bis.).

subid-subid (Sebu Bisaya).—Troll lines. *Synonym:* Sibid-sibid (Tag. Bis.; Bik.).

sukob (Tagalog).—A cover net used to cover the nestlike fish shelters (pugad-pugad) for taking dalag. It is made with a rigid circular frame at the mouth. *Synonym:* Panaklob (Tag.).

sukob-ayungin (Tagalog).—A cover net for catching ayungin (silver grunt). It is a similar to the panaklob or sukob (Tag.), but it is a lighter gear and is provided with a handle.

sukob-kanduli (Tagalog).—A cover net, also similar to the panaklob or sukob (Tag.), which is used for catching kanduli (ariid catfish).

sukob-dalag (Tagalog).—A cover net for taking dalag (murrel) that is similar to the panaklob or sukob (Tag.).

sukod (Kapampangan).—A cover net used in Pampanga. *Synonym:* Sukob (Tag.).

sudsod (Bisaya).—A push net, usually made of sinamay, that is mounted on a collapsible, triangular frame.

sugabaw (Ilongo Bisaya).—A shallow-water fish corral found in Escalante, Negros Occidental Province. *Synonym:* Taba (Bis.).

sulambaw (Samar Bisaya).—A triangularly framed set drive-in-net that is operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Konay or solambaw (Sam. Bis.).

sulambaw-sin-asta (Samar Bisaya).—A push net used in Wright, Samar Province. Literally, it means a lift net without asta (scareline). *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.).

sulong (Batangas Tagalog).—A push net in Batangas Province. *Synonym:* Sakag (Tag.)

sulyang (Tagalog).—A large, cylindrical bamboo fish pot placed in the collecting pounds or cribs of deep-water fish corrals. It is set with the wider opening of the funnel or non-return valve uppermost, so as to catch fish diving from surface to bottom.

sunggapong (Iloko).—A long-handled dip net with an oval mouth fished with a light from the prow of a boat. *Synonym:* Tigpaw (Tag.).

sungya (Bisaya).—A hand scoop, with handle, for taking shrimp and crabs. It is about 2 by 3 feet. Dragged and pushed in all directions, it may be operated with a scaring device or merely with the foot of the fisherman serving that purpose.

surambaw (Bikol; Bisaya).—A rectangular, triangular, or cubical lift net of sinamay operated with a scareline.

surambaw-hapones (Bisaya-Spanish).—The term used in Ayungon, Negros Occidental Province, for the "muro-ami" (Japanese drive-in-net) which is fished in coral reefs for caesios (dalagang bukid) and surgeon fish (labahita).

surambaw-paligid (Ilongo Bisaya).—A drive-in-net used with a scareline.

T

taan (Bikol; Bisaya).—A barricade of stones and split bamboo matting used in Siruma, Camarines Sur Province, for catching coral reef species. In the Visayas, this is made entirely of stones.

taan (Sebu Bisaya).—Longlines used in northern Mindanao for inland-water fishing. *Synonym:* Kitang (Tag.).

taba (Bisaya).—Shallow-water fish corrals found in Romblon Province and Panay Island. *Synonym:* Baklad (Tag.).

tabak (Iloko).—A small drag seine for river fishing. It is made of cotton netting and is designed with a pocket or bag.

tabag (Ibanag).—A small drag seine used in Cagayan Province for river fishing. Made of cotton netting, this seine has no pocket.

tabal (Pangasinan).—In the inland fisheries of Mangabul, this refers to a gill net with or without sinkers. In the sea fisheries of Pangasinan Province, the term refers to a small-meshed drag seine operated in waters 1 fathom or less in depth.

tabal-kon-bato (Pangasinan).—A submerged set gill net with a weighted groundline and a floatline of saluyot strings.

tabal-kon-paltaw (Pangasinan).—A floating set gill net, with floats on the corkline, which is used in pelagic fishing.

tabal-grande (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A small-meshed drag seine used in waters 15 fathoms or more in depth.

tabal-pikinyo (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A small drag seine fished in waters less than 1½ fathoms deep.

tabar (Pangasinan).—A drift net operated in the inland-water fisheries of Bayambang, Pangasinan Province.

taba-taba (Aklan Bisaya).—A simple type of shallow-water fish corral used in Panay, Capiz Province. Made without long wings, it is flanked by a central collecting pound. It is set along mud flats and fishes during ebbtide. *Synonym:* Saluran (Ak. Bis.).

tabon (Bisaya).—A fish pot. *Synonym:* Bubo (Tag.).

tabukol (Iloko).—Cast nets. *Synonym:* Dala (Tag.).

tabukol-areb (Iloko).—A cast net used in Solsona, Ilocos Norte Province.

tabukol-baybay (Iloko).—A cast net fished in marine waters in Ilocos Sur Province. *Synonym:* Tabukol-panaaw (Ilk.).

tabukol-karayan (Iloko).—A cast net used in rivers and inland waters in Ilocos Sur Province. *Synonym:* Tabukol-panarayan (Ilk.).

tabukol-pamaltat (Iloko).—A cast net for taking paltat (clariid catfish).

tabukol-panaaw (Iloko).—A cast net used in marine waters in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte Province. *Synonym:* Tabukol-baybay (Ilk.).

tabukol-panarayan (Iloko).—A cast net operated in rivers and inland bodies of water in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte Province. *Synonym:* Tabukol-karayan (Ilk.).

tabukol-pang-ayungin (Iloko).—A cast net for taking ayungin (silver grunt).

tabukol-pangdalag (Iloko).—A cast net for taking dalag (murrel).

takib (Tagalog).—A sinamay filter net fished in river mouths for alamang (small shrimp). *Synonym:* Dayakos (Tag.).

takibo (Tagalog).—A drag seine designed with the bunt or landing portion made of staked split-bamboo matting, and with the winged portion functioning as an encircling drag net. The large enclosure is gradually reduced by drawing the whole length of the wings together until a small circular space is formed in the region of the matting. Here the catch is collected with a salakab (cover pot).

takilis (Tagalog).—A long, semicircular trap set in the shallow vegetation areas of Laguna de Bay. It consists of a series of staked fish corral mats joined end-to-end. These are gradually narrowed into a collecting chamber after men with poles have scared the fish from the vegetation. The catch is made with a salakab (Tag.) cover pot. In some places in Rizal Province, this term refers to a lift net (drive-in-net) operated with a submerged (weighted) scareline for taking gobies.

takis (Ilongo Bisaya).—A type of fish corral found in San Joaquin, Iloilo Province.

takit (Iloko; Ibanag).—A dip net used in Cagayan and Ilocos Provinces for taking ludong (mullet) during the upstream migration of the fish. *Synonym:* Takwit (Ilk.).

taklob (Ilongo Bisaya).—A split bamboo cover pot used in fishponds, creeks, and tide pools for catching fish, shrimp, and crabs. The split bamboo is tied to hoops that are graduated to produce a wide lower opening and a small upper opening.

taklob (Sebu Bisaya).—A small cast net operated in the swift-flowing, shallow rivers of northern Mindanao for catching gobies and sleepers.

tako (Iloko).—A dredge for catching snails in northern Luzon. Made of various non-textile materials, it is designed with a handle. Small sizes of this gear are operated by one man while wading, and larger ones are used from a boat.

taksay (Pilipino).—A small trawl net operated from an anchored banca in grounds where fish shelters have been set some days before. The ground is cleared of debris before the net is dragged. In Pangasinan Province, fish are either driven into the net, which is set against the current, or swept from the ground when the net is pulled to the banca. In Manila Bay no shelters are used, but the net is dragged along the grounds toward the banca by pulling the towing ropes attached to each wing. In Panay the term refers to a sinamay drag or beach seine.

takwit (Ibanag).—A dip net used in Cagayan Province for taking ludong (mullet) during their upstream migration. *Synonym:* Takit (Ilk.).

takyaw (Ibanag).—A round haul seine of cotton netting for catching schools of pelagic fish such as anchovies, sardines, and mackerel. It is fished with the aid of light during the dark of the moon. *Synonym:* Sapyaw (Pil.).

taga (Sambal).—A fish corral fished with receding water along swampy river banks and in inland lakes. It is provided with two long wings flanking a central collecting pound. *Synonym:* Pahibas (Tag.).

taga (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish spear used in northern Mindanao for catching sanga (devil ray). *Synonym:* Pangsanga (Seb. Bis.).

tagaban (Iloko).—An oval fish scoop of webbed bamboo for dipping shrimp from a rama (Ilk.), fish shelter.

tagabang (Iloko; Tagalog-Bikol).—A small fish corral built in the rivers of northern and southeastern Luzon, which is especially designed for catching shrimp.

tagad (Ilongo Bisaya).—A paddle-shaped iron or wood spade for digging diwal (mollusk).

tagara (Ibanag).—A small sinamay drag seine.

tagata (Bisaya).—A drag or beach seine.

tagon (Ilongo Bisaya).—A set handline, attended to periodically, for taking gobies in rivers. It may also designate a hookless, baited line for attracting crabs. In the latter case, a sigpaw (dip net) is used.

tagulanglang (Sebu Bisaya).—A beach or drag seine used in Loon, Bohol Province. A fish pot is used for the bag or pocket.

tain (Tagalog).—A cylindrical fish pot for catching fresh-water shrimp in Laguna and Tayabas Provinces. Measuring 1½ feet by 9 inches, it has an opening on each end, each guarded by a non-return valve. *Synonym:* Bubo-sa-hipon (Tag.).

taing (Tagalog).—A cylindrical fish pot used in Bataan Province. *Synonyms:* Tain or bubo-sa-hipon (Tag.).

talabog (Tagalog).—A group of about ten fish shelters for catching shrimp. These consist of coconut flower stalks made thicker by attaching debris, and the catch is made with a dip net. In some places in Rizal Province this term refers to a baited basket holding bunches of debris and left floating by anchoring it to a pole in the ground.

talakeb (Pangasinan).—A subcylindrical bamboo cover pot used to cover fish in muddy inland ground. This is sometimes used with light. *Synonym:* Salakab (Tag.).

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talakob (Tagalog).—A purse seine operated from one or two fairly large (about 60 feet) rowing bancas. Now considered synonymous to kubkob (Bis.-Tag.), it referred originally to a two-boat purse seine, and the kubkob to a one-boat purse seine. *Synonyms:* Kubkob (Bis.-Tag.); talakop or panghasa-hasa (Tag.).

talakop (Tagalog).—A one- or two-boat purse seine for catching mackerel (hasa-hasa, alumahan). Literally, it means to enclose by two boats rowing in opposite directions, each forming an arc, until upon meeting they have described a complete circle. *Synonyms:* Talakob or panghasa-hasa (Tag.); kubkob (Bis.-Tag.).

talakop-sa-gilid (Tagalog).—A small purse seine used in the shallow water along the coast of Cavite Province. *Synonym:* Panggilid (Tag.).

talapang-de-balat (Pangasinan-Spanish).—A drag seine used in Alaminos, Pangasinan Province, for gathering balat (sea cucumber).

talik (Magindanaw).—A movable, shallow-water fish corral found in Dulawan, Cotabato Province, that resembles the tarik (Mag.).

tallakeb (Iloko).—A cylindrical bamboo cover pot. *Synonym:* Salakab (Tag.).

talunton (Bisaya).—A handline with two hooks attached to the line by a metal spreader.

tamang (Ibanag).—A small sinamay drag net for taking bangos fry in Cagayan Province. *Synonym:* Sagap (Bis.; Bat. Tag.).

tamba (Sebu Bisaya).—A trap net used in Bantayan, Cebu Province.

tambak (Bikol).—A river barricade with a collecting chamber made of split bamboo matting or of stones, such as those found in Camarines Sur and Tayabas Provinces.

tambak (Bisaya).—A fish shelter of twigs, branches, and leaves used in Sibuyan Island, Romblon Province. *Synonym:* Bumbon (Tag.).

tambog (Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used in Samar and Iloilo Provinces that is similar to the kayagkag (Bis.).

tambon (Ilongo Bisaya).—A fish shelter in seas and rivers for enticing varied species of fish. Capture is made by enclosing the spot with split bamboo matting.

tambong (Bikol).—A fish shelter used in Buhi, Bato, and Baao Lakes, Camarines Sur Province. Fish are impounded by bamboo matting, and after the debris inside the enclosure has been cleared, they are brailed out by dip nets. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); arong (Bis.); rama (Ilk.).

taming (Sebu Bisaya).—A small, globular fish pot used in Cawayan, Leyte Province, for taking crabs, shrimp, and other small fish. Made with a circular opening on top, it is baited and then fished in rivers and lakes.

tampuli (Samar Bisaya).—A fish spear. *Synonym:* Bulos (Bik.).

tankob (Sebu Bisaya).—A small shallow-water fish corral built near river mouths or in small coves. It is designed with a leader and two wings converging into a large, heart-shaped enclosure. The latter leads into the collecting crib from which the catch is brailed out by dip nets. *Synonyms:* Bonuan-ordinaryo (Sam. Bis.); tangkop (Bis.).

tangab (Ilongo Bisaya).—A filter net used in Guimaras Strait, Iloilo Province, for catching small shrimp. Made of abaka twine with a sinamay cod end, it is set against the tidal current, both ebb and flood. Tagalog fishermen recently modernized this operation by using the tangab as the collecting portion of a fish corral made with staked, split bamboo matting but no leader.

tangkop (Bisaya).—A small, shallow fish corral used both in rivers and in the sea in Capiz, Negros, and Zamboanga Provinces. It is similar to the bonuan-ordinaryo (Sam. Bis.). *Synonym:* Tankob (Seb. Bis.).

tanggar (Iloko).—A filter net operated near river mouths for taking ipon. Made of sinamay and coarse cotton cloth, it is designed with two wings and a bag and is set to face the incoming tide by tying pull ropes to bamboo stakes. The catch is intermittently emptied from the bag. *Synonym:* Puket (Pang.; Ilk.).

tango (Iloko).—A tuck seine found in Bauan, La Union Province.

taon (Bisaya).—Ilongo and Aklan Bisaya generic term for different sizes of cylindrical or conical bamboo pots. These have circular, rectangular, or hexagonal openings guarded by a nonreturn valve in which the splints are tied parallel to each other over hoops.

taon-kinaban (Bisaya).—A slender, somewhat conical fish pot used baited in the sea, and fished unbaited when used as a collecting device in barricades, fishponds, or diked embankments. Its rectangular opening gradually tapers to a cone at the end.

taon-ligid (Bisaya).—A conical bamboo fish pot similar in every respect to the taon-kinaban (Bis.), except that it has a circular opening and a body tapering uniformly to the tip.

tapangan (Tagalog; Pangasinan; Sambal; Aklan Bisaya).—A baited cylindrical bamboo fish pot for catching crabs. The splints are matted in parallel series over hoops, with the two ends tapering slightly. Each end is provided with a circular opening guarded by a nonreturn valve. This gear is very similar to the kimpot (Kap.), except that the latter has only one valve.

tapsay (Bisaya; Maranaw).—A triangularly framed collapsible drive-in-net operated with a scareline. *Synonyms:* Konay or solambaw (Sam. Bis.).

tapsay (Iloko; Pangasinan).—A trawl net operated from an anchored banca. *Synonym:* Taksay (Pil.).

tarangutong (Iloko).—A fish shelter consisting of anchored debris of branches and twigs. After the shelter has been fenced with netting or bamboo matting and the debris cleared, the catch is brailed out by various devices, including cast nets. *Synonyms:* Bumbon (Tag.); rama (Ilk.).

tarapang (Iloko).—A fish spear used in Vintar, Ilocos Norte Province, for catching octopus, shrimp, eels, etc.

taraya (Moro; Bisaya).—A term for cast nets in all dialects of the non-Christians of Mindanao. *Synonym:* Dala (Tag.).

tarek (Iloko; Sambal).—A one-chambered shallow-water fish corral used in rice fields and dams for catching shrimp. It may or may not have a leader, but is designed with a filter net of sinamay for the collecting portion. When employed for catching varied species in rivers, its single chamber may be seined or a push net used in hauling in the catch. Sometimes fish shelters are set within the enclosure to entice fish.

tarek (Magindanaw).—A movable shallow-water fish corral in Cotabato Province. *Synonym:* Talik (Mag.).

tarek (Sambal).—A shallow-water fish corral built in rivers and rice fields. It is designed with a leader and two short wings converging into a heart-shaped enclosure. The latter leads into a crib that can be raised at will like a scoop.

tatasay (Iloko).—A trawl net operated from an anchored banca in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur Province. *Synonym:* Taksay (Pil.).

tatasay-tirong (Iloko).—A trawl net for submerged species in Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur Province.

taunton (Sebu Bisaya).—Handlines used in Bohol Province. *Synonym:* Talunton (Seb. Bis.).

taya (Iloko).—A barricade in Amburayan River. Made of sawali (webbed split bamboo) or cotton cloth, it employs bubos (fish pots) for the collecting portion.

tayog (Iloko).—A set lift net operated in rivers of Ilocos Norte Province by about eight men without the aid of a scareline.

teg (Iloko; Ibanag).—Dip nets used in northern Luzon for catching ludong (mullet) during their upstream migration.

telalakal (Kapampangan).—A fish trap for attracting hito (clariid catfish). It is composed of floating rings of banana sheaths baited with anay (white ants). The catch is made by throwing a cast net over the trap.

tellem (Iloko; Ibanag).—A small baited lift net for catching crabs. *Synonyms:* Sellem (Ilk.); bintol (Tag.).

tete (Samar Bisaya).—A pick for chipping off sisi (small species of oysters) from rocks in Samar Province. It is made with a chisel-like blade of metal and a 1½-foot wooden handle.

tikpaw (Ilongo Bisaya).—A light, cuplike dip net used in fishing with light from a boat. It is made of cotton netting and has a bamboo handle. With a whipping action, the fisherman lands crabs or fish that have been attracted to the light. *Synonym:* Tigpaw (Tag.).

tiksal (Tagalog).—A seven-pronged fish spear used in Laguna Province in fishing with a light from a banca. *Synonym:* Salapang (Tag.; Seb. Bis.).

tigaanan (Aklan Bisaya).—A pole and line.

tigbi (Ilongo Bisaya).—A drive-in-net operated with a long scareline. *Synonym:* Katigbi (Tag.).

tigpaw (Tagalog).—A dip net of fine cotton web or wire for catching crabs at night. About 1½-foot wide, it has a 9-foot handle, one end of which is a paddle. The fisherman at the bow paddles, scans the water for crabs, and suddenly whips the dip net into the water when he sights a crab. *Synonym:* Tikpaw (Il. Bis.).

tigsal (Tagalog).—A fish spear used in Laguna de Bay. Measuring 6 to 9 feet long, it has three to seven barbed blades and is fished from a banca with the aid of a light. *Synonyms:* Salapang or tiksal (Tag.); salubang (Ak. Bis.; Kuy).

tiid (Iloko).—A sinamay drag seine for catching ipon. It is similar to the daklis-de-ipon (Ilk.-Sp.), except that it has no bag.

tilay (Tagalog).—A handline or a drop line for catching kanduli (ariid catfish) in Laguna de Bay. Its distinctive features are the employment of live young kanduli for bait, and the use of a sharp-bottomed banca instead of the common flat type, in order to avoid disturbance of the water.

timing (Bisaya).—A four-cornered, globular rattan or bamboo fish pot for catching shrimp, crabs, and fish. It has a circular opening on top and is fished in rivers, swamps, fishponds, lakes, and shallow muddy water. It is baited with algae. *Synonyms:* Kiming (Kuy.); paniming (Seb. Bis.).

tinagala (Maranaw; Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral devoid of collecting pounds. The catch is brailed out by a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonyms:* Paugmad or tinagala (Bis.); bunsod-lapad (Seb. Bis.); habog (Sam. Bis.).

tinagalog (Sebu Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral in Surigao Province. It has no collecting pound, and the catch is taken from the semicircular enclosure by a sigin (scoop seine). *Synonyms:* Tinagalog (Mar.; Bis.); paugmad (Bis.).

tinumpang (Samar Bisaya).—An encircling gill net of cotton twine for catching gizzard shad. *Synonyms:* Banata (Sam. Bis.); ginantso (Bis.-Sp.).

tinures-pahubas (Samar Bisaya).—A shallow water fish corral that fishes during receding tide. It is similar to the pahubas, except that this gear is provided with a "tinures," meaning leader. *Synonym:* Pahutik (Sam. Bis.).

tipsay (Sebu Bisaya).—A drive-in-net. *Synonym:* Tapsay (Bis.).

tirador (Kuyonon-Spanish).—A fish spear in Palawan Island which is operated like a bow gun. It consists of an arrowlike barbed metal blade which is shot through a bamboo tube by a pair of elastics.

trapang (Iloko).—A two- or three-pronged fish spear for catching kurita (octopus).

tsintsoro (Pilipino-Spanish).—A drag or beach seine hauled to the shore or in shallow water. It is usually made of cotton netting with a bag. *Synonyms:* Pukot (Pil.); sinsoro (Pil.-Sp.).

tuad (Iloko).—A sinamay drag seine for catching ipon in La Union Province. It is similar to the daklis-de-ipon (Ilk.), except that it has no bag. *Synonym:* Tiid (Ilk.).

tubog (Batangas Tagalog).—A handline or drop line used in Batangas Province for still fishing.

tued (Iloko).—A sinamay drag seine for catching ipon. It is similar to the daklis-de-ipon, except that it has no bag. *Synonym:* Tuad (Ilk.).

tuel (Pangasinan).—A river fish corral which has a bamboo platform as the collecting portion. *Synonym:* Palukso (Tag.).

tulbong (Samar Bisaya).—A cast net used in Calbiga, Samar Province, for catching mullet. *Synonyms:* Dala (Tag.); laya-pamalanak (Sam. Bis.).

tulis (Bisaya).—A fish corral used in the Visayas. It consists of a leader and two wings converging into a series of three graduated, somewhat triangular compartments. These lead into the heart-shaped terminal pound.

tulokutok (Palanan).—A drive-in-net operated in Casiguran, Quezon Province, with the aid of a scareline. *Synonym:* Kulokutok (Tag.).

tumbok (Sebu Bisaya).—An encircling gill net used mainly for sardines. The fish are scared into gilling by wooden plungers. *Synonym:* Kayagkag (Bis.).

tunda (Samal).—Troll lines used in the Sulu Archipelago. *Synonyms:* Pahila and sibid-sibid (Tag.).

tungaltaw (Iloko).—This term applies to any of the following lines: When provided with a pole, it is a pole and line in which the only hook is floated; when a handline, it can be either an ordinary handline with a single hook, or it may be a multiple handline with not more than five snooded hooks attached to a floated mainline.

tungkob (Samal).—A shallow-water fish pot without floor or bottom.

tuwitang (Samal).—General term for longlines used in Jolo.

tunton (Aklan Bisaya).—General term for handlines in Panay Island.

tuyongan (Ivatan).—A handline, with one or two barbed hooks to a line, which is used in still fishing with a light.

tuyotuyan (Ivatan).—A small dip net for catching coral reef species in Batanes.

U

udaod (Iloko).—A drive-in-net operated generally with a submerged scareline, but sometimes with a floating scareline. Sometimes only the submerged scareline is used, and the catch then is effected by hand or by a cast net. *Synonym:* Ugnat (Tag.).

ugmad (Samar Bisaya).—A deep-water fish corral devoid of a collecting crib. The catch is taken direct from its semicircular enclosure with a sigin or gayad (scoop seine).

ugnat (Tagalog).—A rectangular drive-in-net for catching submerged fish such as gobies. It is floated on the corkline and leaded on the ground line. In Bulacan Province, this gear is especially designed for taking talimosak (long-tailed gobies). *Synonym:* Pang-ugnat (Tag.).

ulang-ulang (Sebu Bisaya; Samal).—A shrimp-shaped squid jig with one or two series of multiple barbless hooks at the "tail" region. *Synonyms:* Kawil-pangpusit (Tag.); lukon-lukon (Il. Bis.).

umang (Tagalog).—A small, heart-shaped, potlike trap for catching hito (clariid catfish). Made of split bamboo matting, it measures about 2 by 3 feet. *Synonyms:* Siid, bakikong or dakikong (Tag.).

unasan (Bisaya).—A stone barricade built on reefs for catching rock fish during ebbtide.

unay (Bisaya; Bikol).—A fish corral found in Escalante, Negros Occidental Province, and Albay Province.

unosin (Ivatan).—Troll lines. *Synonym:* Sibid-sibid (Pil.).

utase (Pilipino-Hapones).—A Japanese beam trawl for catching shrimp and submerged fish. It consists of a conical bag provided with two long wings of equal length. The mouth is kept open by a long detachable wooden beam and held upright by a brail attached to the end of each wing. Originally, this gear was operated from sailing vessels with six small trawls of manila twine drifted with the wind from the side. With the use of motor-propelled vessels, only one large trawl of cotton netting towed from the stern has been fished. This last has resulted in a more varied catch.

W

wangayan (Sebu Bisaya).—An inland-water fish corral in Agusan Province.

waswas (Sebu Bisaya).—A fish corral found in Jitafe, Bohol Province.

wisawisan (Iloko).—A pole and line, a simple handline, or a multiple handline. In Ilocos Norte Province, the multiple handline is provided with from five to nine snooded hooks attached to the leaded mainline, and it is commonly used in rivers.

Y

yako (Tagalog).—A dredge net for collecting snails in Laguna de Bay. *Synonyms:* Kaladkad or kulakod (Tag.).

yada (Banton Bisaya).—General term for cast nets in the Banton Bisaya-speaking regions of Romblon Province. *Synonym:* Dala (Tag.).

yagpit (Aklan Bisaya).—A one-bamboo-joint crab trap. Provided with a trap door controlled by a bow-and-trigger device, it is set at openings of crab burrows. *Synonyms:* Sarading (Kuy.); siklong (Pang.); lagpit (Il. Bis.); patibong (Tag.; Ban. Bis.).

yambo (Aklan Bisaya).—General term for troll lines. *Synonyms:* Pahila or sibid-sibid (Tag.).

yaya (Aklan Bisaya).—General term for cast nets in the Aklan regions of Panay Island. *Synonym:* Dala (Tag.).

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